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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 208 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1937 PRICE ONE ANNA

Bombay Resents Whitehall Dictation

Insulting Circular To Provincial Govts.

MINISTER TO LODGE PROTEST

Racial Discrimination In I. M. S. Appointments

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 1.

For the first time in the present House all organised parties and groups combined their forces against the Congress Government when the House divided on the cut motion raising the question of inadequacy of medical relief in rural areas. The Muslim League, the Independent Labour Party, the Progress Party, the People and Peasants Party, the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Peasants Party went in "Ayes" lobby in support of the cut motion.

Significant Division

The Opposition thus mustered 59 as against the 92 who voted with the Government. This division is significant in that it clarified the strength of parties. Fifty-nine with an addition of one or two more would be biggest figure that could go against the Government on the floor of the House.

Point Of Difference

The difference between those who went in the "Noes" lobby and those who went in the "Ayes" lobby was that, while both agreed that medical relief at present was inadequate, the latter wanted that something should be done immediately to expand the relief, while the former wanted some more time so that the whole system of medical relief and public health in the Presidency could be reorganised in a way which would "revolutionise" the whole system, as Dr. Gilder put it.

Division And Result

Dr. Gilder, in fact, gave a definite indication that immediate steps would be taken to expand medical relief and he would come before the House for a supplementary grant of a lakh and a half. But the Opposition, which was satisfied with lesser assurances yesterday, pressed for a division, and got defeated.

"IMPERTINENT, INSULTING AND HUMILIATING"

"It is an irony of fate that owing to this ill-devised and unworkable piece of legislation called the Government of India Act of 1935, I find myself in a position of defending the situation on which I led the attack last year", observed Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, in reply to an attack on the system of importing I.M.S. Officers for high posts in the Presidency.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who supported the spirit of the cut motion moved by Dr. J. A. Collaco to the demand for grant for medical relief, referred to the instructions of the Secretary of State for India to Provincial Ministers regarding I.M.S. Officers and called it an "impertinent, insulting and humiliating document". He said that that the document was seething with racial discrimination and the whole House should protest against it. He was aware of the limitations of the Minister-in-Charge who, if he had power, would have sent away all the British I.M.S Officials.

Replying Dr. Gilder stated: "My views have not changed since I sat on the other side of the House. I will certainly represent the matter with the help of my colleagues on the Ministry to the Government of India as soon as we can. If we do not succeed, we will leave the matter to the decision of the House."

Both the Minister-in-Charge and those who attack seemed to be in agreement over the circular of the Secretary of State for India regarding appointment of I.M.S. Officials in India. Indeed both Mr. Nariman and Dr. Gilder seemed to be in agreement that sending such circulars to Ministers of Autonomous Provinces was "Impertinent, insulting and humiliating".

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Secretary of State's circulars to Provincial Governments regarding the appointment of I.M.S. Officers came in for stringent criticism in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day when it reassembled to discuss the token cut motion to the Medical Relief Demand for grant of Rs. 37,47,000.

Speaker Mavlanker was in the chair.

Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, made the demand for grant under Medical Relief.

A CUT MOTION.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Progress Party) moved a cut of Rs. 70,300 under the total grant of Rs. 125,000 for Superintendence. Dr. Collaco said that the salary of the Surgeon-General was not votable hence he proposed not to give him anything of the votable amount. The speaker attacked the policy of the Government of India in forcing I.M.S. Officers on Provincial Governments. Since 1929 the power to appoint I.M.S. Officers was in the hands of Provincial Governments, but since 1932 it had been taken over by the Government of India. The Speaker wanted the Minister-in-Charge to make necessary representations to proper quarters and get things changed. It had been found that I.M.S. Officers were transferred just when they were about to do something for the amelioration of the masses. There were 29 I.M.S. Officers in the Presidency and the Reorganisation Committee had recommended that there should be only twenty of them. The Minister-in-Charge could replace at least six of the present I.M.S. Officers by non-I.M.S. Officers.

FIRMAN FROM WHITEHALL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the spirit in which the cut motion had been moved. He condemned the so-called Provincial autonomy which allowed interference from outside. Mr. Nariman had in hand a circular of the Secretary of State for India to Provincial Governments regarding appointments, salaries etc. of the I.M.S. Officials. The document he said had greater political significance than medical. Here was a document in which the Secretary of State gave directions to Ministers of Autonomous Provinces to do this or that thing. Could this be called Provincial Autonomy?

The 'firman' had come not from Ganeshkhind, not from Simla or Delhi, but from six thousand miles away; not giving directions about policy to be adopted, but details of the nature of the work that Ministers should do regarding I.M.S. Officers. Let the Colo

(Continued on page 7 Col 1)

"Maharashtra Conspiracy"

PARLE ROBBERY ECHO

Youths Charged With Collecting Arms For Dacoity

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

Trial opened in the Court of Mr. S. T. Fernandez, City Magistrate, Poona, this afternoon, of the Maharashtra "Conspiracy" Case, in which Prabhakar Basudeo, Barde and eleven other educated Maharashtra youths between ages of 15 and 25 stand charged with entering into a conspiracy to commit thefts and dacoities, and collecting arms for purposes thereof.

Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Pestonji Public Prosecutor representing the crown, opening the case stated that the offences by the accused were committed at Poona Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sangamner and Vile Parle, the last named a suburb of Bombay.

Separate charge sheets for all offences have been presented. The accused are charged in being involved in Vile Parle robbery, where a woman was robbed in broad daylight after the administration of chloroform, as also in Poona Vishrambagwada outrage, where a municipal peon was shot at and injured, while carrying municipal cash.

LETTERS IN CODE.

Six witnesses including the complainant were examined during to-day's hearing, in the course of which one sword, a lot of correspondence and several letters were produced in Court.

One of the exhibits referred to an association named "Abhinava Bharat Snastha" pledge of which was to be signed by every member thereof. The pledge was couched in fiery language and called upon its members to sacrifice life for winning independence to the country, and regard any power of the country that opposed it as India's enemy. One of the witnesses stated that letters were written in code language. Further hearing will be continued day to day.

SCENES IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Frayed temper on the part of the members of the Opposition and the Ministerial groups, each questioning the right of the other to pose as the real friends of poor agriculturists, culminated in uproarious scenes, the like of which have not been witnessed so far this session, being enacted towards the fag-end of to-day's sitting of the Bengal Assembly, while demand under the head "Agriculture" was under discussion.

The excitement on both sides rose to such a high pitch that one member of the Opposition even went to the length of questioning the impartiality of the Chair in giving what they characterised as "undue indulgence" to the Chief Minister, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq to attack the Opposition on entirely irrelevant issues.

The Speaker of the House took serious exception to this attempt to impute motives to the conduct of the Chair and warned the member concerned to unconditionally withdraw those objectionable remarks on the pain of his taking drastic steps whereupon it was promptly complied with.—United Press.

LABOUR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SECY. ARRESTED

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 1.

Dr. Friedrich Adler, Secretary of the Labour Socialist International, was arrested on a charge of entering Holland under a false passport.—Reuter.

Mr. T. H. Chen, Editor-in-Chief of "World Politics" of Nanking, and a member of League of Nations Union, passed through Bombay on his way to Geneva by M.V. "Victoria" to address the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese situation.

Notice To Readers

Monday next being Parsi New Year day, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

PROHIBITION IN ACTION

Allahabad Police Makes Surprise Raid On Opium Dens

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The lengthening shadows of Prohibition cast over Allahabad to-night, when the police made a surprise raid on a den of Madak (preparation of opium) manufacturers and smokers and arrested ten persons who were engaged in smoking Madak.

The raid was apparently made in pursuance of the Congress Government's policy of prohibition. The police and the excise authorities have been asked to keep a strict watch over intoxicating activities of the people. They have been further asked to watch licensed liquor shops, so that no sale takes place beyond fixed hours.

More stringent rules are under contemplation for these shops. Licence generally is not issued for the manufacture of Madak, and people hitherto thought that it was an innocent affair, but a big purge is threatened by the Congress Cabinet, in pursuance of the policy of Prohibition.

STOP PRESS

CHINA DENIES JAP. CLAIM

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1

The setting for Japan's prospective big push on all fronts in Shanghai-Woosung area is being completed. To-day's fighting though severe, is regarded as only a curtain raiser The positions are apparently unchanged, although the Japanese bombings were exceptionally severe. Seven bombs fell within 100 to 300 yards of an outpost held by a party of Royal Welsh Fusiliers on the western outskirts of Shanghai. The Chinese officially deny that Japanese have captured Paoshan.—Reuter.

WALK-OUT IN FRONTIER ASSEMBLY

Dr. Khan Saheb Objects To Budget Speech After Speaker Allows "No Confidence" Move

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 1.

The Frontier Legislative Assembly granted leave to Dr. Khan Saheb, leader of the Congress Party to move a "no-confidence" motion in the Ministry, as his supporters numbered 27 in a House of 50.

The Speaker fixed 3 p.m. on September 3 for the discussion and called on the Finance Minister, Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, to present the Budget.

WALK-OUT.

Dr. Khan Saheb objected to the presentation of the Budget since the Ministry did not command a majority and it was no use wasting the time of the House.

The Speaker, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, ruled out the objection whereupon Dr Khan Saheb with 26 supporters left the House. The speech was thereafter delivered.—A. P.

WHY THEY WALKED OUT

Dr. Khansaheb's Statement

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 1.

Dr. Khan Sahib, leader of the Congress Party has issued the following statement to-day:—

"When moving the no-confidence in the Council of Ministers asked by me 27 members out of a total of 48 excluding the Speaker rose in support of it. Accordingly permission was granted under Rule 43 (2) and September 3 was fixed for consideration of the motion. In view of this clear indication of the will of the House against the present Ministry it was considered sheer waste of time to listen to the budget speech of the Finance Minister.

Therefore, after a brief explanation of the situation I informed the Chair that the opposition withdraws from the House for the day, wherafter 27 members withdrew, including 19 Congressmen, 2 Democrats, 2 Independents, and 2 Members of the Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party, who recently resigned.—A.P.

Dr. Khansaheb Consults Abul Kalam And Rajen Babu

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 1.

Enquiries show that hitherto the Democrats and other supporters of the Congress Party have not signed the Congress pledge.

Dr. Khan Sahib held important consultations with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. There is no definite news available at present regarding the Opposition's plans of forming a new ministry, but it is believed that a Democratic Party nominee will be included in the Cabinet, whatever the complexion of the Ministry.—A.P.

ABOTTABAD WELCOMES RAJEN BABU AND AZAD

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 1.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived last night and were accorded an enthusiastic reception and taken in a procession.—A.P.

No Ban On Dr. Satyapal's Entry Into Frontier

ABBOTTABAD: Sept. 1.

In the Frontier Assembly earlier in the day, replying to a question the Chief Minister said that there was no ban on the entry of Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, into the Frontier Province. —United Press.

Japanese Plan To Conquer India

How China Looks At Policy Of Southward Aggression: Chen Speaks Out

"If China does not resist Japan now, the first country in Asia in danger of being encroached upon by Japan will naturally be India, declared Mr. T. H. Chen who is proceeding to Geneva to present the Chinese case before the League of Nations.

Japan's Aim

Mr. Chen observes that "Japan has adopted a so-called southward aggressive policy which according to the Chinese will lead to the conquest of India, after the occupation of South China, through the Canal of Kra in the Malay Peninsula, despite the fortifications of Singapore."

Menace To India

All that China expects of India, he says, is that every Indian should understand what the Sino-Japanese war means to the future of his country.

"United China under the capable leadership of Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek will fight Japan as long as necessary," said Mr. T. H. Chen, representative of the Chinese League of Nations Union, Nanking, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press. Mr. Chen is proceeding to Geneva to assist the League Assembly in its work at the forthcoming session.

"We fight Japan," continued Mr. Chen. "not only to save China from Japanese encroachment, but to maintain international peace in Asia. What China wants is peace and I believe India too wants it: but Japan has adopted a so-called southward aggressive policy.

As far as we understand the Japanese are anxious to carry out this policy first by occupying South China and then conquering India through the Canal of Kra in the Malay Peninsula, despite the fortification of Singapore.

If China does not resist Japan now the first country in Asia in danger of being encroached by Japan will naturally be India. But China claims she has 50,000,000 men under arms. She finds no difficulty in meeting the national crisis. She can defeat Japan after a prolonged war. She does not need India's assistance. But what she wants is that every Indian citizen should understand what the Sino-Japanese war means to the future of India.

China wants friendly relations with India. She has a long cultural contact with India since the Tang Dynasty, there being no conflict whatever between the two countries. Their trade remains almost the same for the last decade. Its volume cannot increase so long as the Japanese dumping continues. Now Japan withdraws from the China market and therefore, there is great demand for foreign goods. As India is close to China I do not see any reason why India should not build up her commerce in the Far East instead of Japan.—A.P.

(MORE NEWS ON PAGE 7)

BOYCOTT JAPAN

Chinese Muslims' Appeal To All Members Of Faith

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The leaders of millions of Chinese Mohammedans—most of whom live in the North-West provinces of China—have appealed, says the "Daily Dispatch" of Manchester, to the Chinese Government to break off diplomatic relations with Japan.

They are also going to issue a world-wide appeal to all of their faith to sever diplomatic relations with Japan. The appeal will be translated into Latin, Arabic, Turkish, Iranian and Russian. The same group has appealed to Chinese military leaders of the Muslim faith to offer all resistance in their power to the Japanese invaders.

U. P. GOVERNOR VISITS PANT

Sequel To Indisposition Of Latter After Operation

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

H. E. the Governor paid a visit to Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who is at present indisposed due to an operation on the thigh. In view of his indisposition, certain alterations have been made in the business of the two Houses of Legislatures.

The budget will now be introduced on 6th September instead of on 3rd and general discussion thereon on 8th and 9th in the Assembly and 9th and 10th in the Council, which assembles on 6th instead of on the 3rd.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO JAWAHAR

Ahmedabad Municipality Sanctions Rs. 1,500

AHMEDABAD: Sept. 1.

The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved this evening by an overwhelming majority to present an address and give a garden party to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit to Ahmedabad and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.500 for the same.—A. P.

BARODA INVITES JAWAHAR

BARODA: August 31.

It is understood the Baroda State Praja Mandal is inviting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to halt at Baroda on his way to Ahmedabad, which he is expected to visit during the second week of September.—A. P.

SPEAKER TANDON'S INNOVATION

Assembly Programme In Hindi And Urdu Also

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

The Hon. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly has made another departure from the usual practice by ordering that the programme of the House be printed in English, Hindi and Urdu instead of only in English.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Paid Inspectors to appoint agents and to organise and sell our Marriage Certificates for Rs. 5 each. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Allowances extra. Apply: The Sudhama Provident Funds Ltd., New Delhi. (8962)

Wanted—A qualified Lady Doctor for R. S. Lachhmi Narain Zenana Hospital, Beri, Rohtak District. Pay Rs. 75 p.m. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply to the Civil Surgeon, Rohtak. (6703)

Wanted an experienced and a fully qualified B.P.N.A. nurse (perferably a Maharatta) for palace to look after baby one year old. Apply before 15th September with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, previous experience, nationality whether single, married or a widow and minimum salary expected with board and lodging found to the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State, Palitana. (6704)

Wanted Salesman for high quality retreaded or remoulded tyres. Business guarantee essential on salary and commission bases. Only experienced should apply stating age, nationality, minimum salary to Box No. 8963, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly, gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi, 6. (8949)

422. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIES

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Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 4 of 1937, has been issued. Full particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Bombay or Stations

6738.

Public Notices

THE LUCKNOW SUGAR WORKS LTD., LUCKNOW.
(In Official Liquidation.)

Under orders of the Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow, tenders are invited for working the factory of the abovenamed company on lease for the next cane and gur season. Tenders with necessary conditions should be sent to the undersigned in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for lease". Tenders should reach the office of the company by 11th September, 1937. For particulars please apply to:—

J. K. TANDON, Advocate,
Official Liquidator,
Lucknow Sugar Works Ltd.,
Lucknow.
(6723)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI INDUMATI, daughter of Soonderji Bhimji has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land and ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Public passage leading from Manordas Roopji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 609, New Nos. 5732 and 5731, Old Survey Nos. 1/1268 and 1268, New Survey Nos. 1-2/8500 and 1-2/8501 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2011 and Street Nos. 237 to 243 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhagwandas Narottamdas and partly by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by a Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwandas Narottamdas and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1937.

BHAISHANKER KANGA
& GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.

6734.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice Of Declaration Of Dividend.

The Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 13th instant to those creditors who have proved their claims. The Dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend declared.	Rate of dividend declared in the rupee. annas — pies.
1.	355 of 1935.	.. Re: Raghunath Dattaji Laud.	First	0 — 5
2.	447 of 1935.	.. Re: Surrendramath Krishnarao Renjit.	„	0 — 2
3.	455 of 1935.	.. Re: Dominic Xavier Mascarenhas.	„	1 — 2
4.	468 of 1935.	.. Re: Walter James Masadoe.	„	1 — 3
5.	474 of 1935.	.. Re: Gangadas Jinabhai Damania.	„	0 — 3
6.	499 of 1935.	.. Re: Framroze Perozeshaw Mucadam.	„	0 — 4
7.	554 of 1935.	.. Re: James Leonard Williams.	„	0 — 10
8.	582 of 1935.	.. Re: George Ebnezer Tristram.	„	1 — 11
9.	599 of 1935.	.. Re: Vishwanath Ganesh Patwardhan.	„	1 — 4
10.	620 of 1935.	.. Re: Rustomji Ferozeshaw Mulla Feroze.	„	0 — 2
11.	675 of 1931.	.. Re: Goculdas Khimji Thucker, traded as Jamnadas Goculdas.	First & Final	16 — 0
12.	185 of 1935.	.. Re: Camillo Deigo Andre Pinto.	„	0 — 3
13.	382 of 1935.	.. Re: Sorabji Bomanji Kerawalla.	„	0 — 4
14.	421 of 1935.	.. Re: Mangalji Nagji Thucker.	„	7 — 0
15.	425 of 1935.	.. Re: Janardhan Ramchandra Vaidya.	„	8 — 10
16.	430 of 1935.	.. Re: Haji Umer Haji Sumer Memon.	„	0 — 13/4
17.	449 of 1935.	.. Re: Ramzanalli Kassombhoy Thaver.	„	3 — 4
18.	513 of 1935.	.. Re: Framroze Dorabji Homji.	„	0 — 3/4
19.	335 of 1932.	.. Re: Alfred Michael Dontre.	Second	2 — 0
20.	959 of 1929.	.. Re: Bhanji Cooverji.	Second & Final	3 — 0
21.	429 of 1938.	.. Re: Joseph Abadon Pink.	„	2 — 6
22.	466 of 1925.	.. Re: Louis Almeida.	Fifth.	0 — 8
23.	748 of 1935.	.. Re: Dinanath Madhok.	Pro-rate preferential distribution.	10 — 0

Bombay, dated this 1st day of September, 1937.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(6735)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 581 of 1936 (Bai Mariambai and another vs. Abdulla Chand and another) and pursuant to the consent Order dated 17th April, 1936, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will (TODAY) THURSDAY the 2nd September, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land (now freehold) with a building at Nishanpada Road containing by admeasurement eighty-nine and four-ninth but now admeasuring ninetysix square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Nishanpada Road, on the West by sweepers passage and the property of Morarji Gokuldas Devji and on the North by a sweepers passage and the property of Karimji Nanji Khoja and on South by a sweepers passage and the property of Morarji Gokuldas Devji and bearing Municipal B Street Nos. 200, 202.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at 1, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND OF PENSION AND TAX-TENURE AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert; Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by public auction at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort the undermentioned property (piece of land).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Cadell Road, Mahim of Pension and Tax Tenure, admeasuring about 1811 square yards or thereabouts together with the cocoanut plantation thereon, situate at Mahim and fronting on the East side of public Road, called Cadell Road in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay and bearing with other land collector's old No. 244, new No. 3919, old survey No. 2/1218 and New Survey No. 2/1508, Cadastral Survey No. 2/508, Mahim Division and Municipal Ward G. No. 3833(2) and 4838, Street Nos. 1624A and 163.

For Particulars and conditions of sale, plan and private offers, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, 46 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auction Sales

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of valuable piece of Government Leasehold Land with buildings and structures thereon at Sitafal Wadi, Mount Road, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, under instructions from Bai Dinbai C. Sethna and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Tribhowandas Pragji and his son Dilipsingh Tribhowandas the Mortgagers and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th September, 1928.

All that piece of Government leasehold land admeasuring about 6771 Sq. Yds. situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, delineated on the plan (a copy whereof can be inspected at the office of the Vendors' Attorneys) and therein marked as Plot No. 3 being portion of the piece of land registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, New Survey No. 3657 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 543, 544, 546, 1/546, 1A and 1B/546, 2/546, 2A/546, 3/546 4/546, 5/546 and 6/546 of Mazagaon Division with the dwelling houses and structures thereon (other than those belonging to the Lessees of portions of the said land).

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SAFEGUARDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS

Mr. Modak's Suggestions In Communication To Law Member

Mr. S. N. Modak, Honorary Organisor, Policy-Holders' Association, Bombay, in the course of a lengthy communication to the Law Member, chairman, select committee and all Members of the Assembly dealing with the Insurance Bill states that the extent of operation of the Act be made India-wide with the consent of the Governments of different territories or the measure be held up till such time as this becomes possible.

A uniform procedure in the working by Insurance concerns should be adopted. Different interpretations are made by different concerns as to procedure in determining Surrender Value, Paid-up-Policy Value, Rate of Interest on Loans, advances of Premiums under non-forfeiture schemes, etc.,

ANALOGY OF WILLS ACT.

A Life Policy should be recognised as coming under the purview of the Wills Act as it is a self-earned, self-maintained and self-controlled estate.

The proposal in the Bill that the working of Insurers is to be regulated through the agency of a Superintendent of Insurance is welcomed. The measures put in the Bill are however considered inadequate. For this purpose of safe-guarding the interests of policyholders the following are some of the suggestions made for inclusion in the Bill:—

Monthly income and expenditure statements and reports. Instead of 5 years as proposed in the Bill, a valuation after every three years at the most.

All restrictions on Insurers holding Head Offices in Indian States and Territories and French and Portuguese Mandates in Great India should be removed.

Surprise audits by Auditors of the Superintendent of every Insurer, once a year at least.

One third of the Fund of every Insurer must be invested in indigenous and recognised industrial and commercial enterprises.

In order to make the management of insurers favourable to Policyholders two-thirds of the Directors must be duly elected by Policyholders.

DIVIDENDS MUST BE LIMITED.

There should be a limit to the Dividend to be paid on shares. It should not be above 6 per cent. in any year, and the rest of the profits should be divided among Policyholders.

The share capital of companies should be paid back after 20 years, in full, so that in future all concerns shall be Mutual.

C. P. GOVT. REMITS FINES ON B. N. RY. WORKERS

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

On a representation made by Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., Organising Secretary of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, the Local Government have remitted the sentences of fines to Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 passed on Abdul Hakim and Jhingroo respectively in connection with prosecutions during the last general strike.—United Press.

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"GOVT. HAVE NOT COMMITTED THEMSELVES IRREVOCABLY"

Jinnah Explains Why Independents Voted Against Zanzibar Adjournment Motion

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the Press:

"There seems to be widespread confusion and want of clear understanding with regard to the decision of the Independent Party on the adjournment motion concerning Zanzibar and hence I am obliged to issue this statement.

"The position which the Indian community has taken up by some interested persons encouraging them is not in their interest. The Government of India have not committed themselves irrevocably but they have endeavoured to get working the agreement terms of which are such that if carried out properly, they are not likely to seriously prejudice interests of Indian community.

NOT OUT FOR PROFITS

"The Clove-growers Association is not a body working for profit. It is analogous to the Marketing Board set up by the Government of Zanzibar and will be composed of two representatives of the Indian community two of Arabs and Africans and two officials.

If the Association does not get any benefit or profit in working the terms of the agreement and the scheme which the Government of India have secured. It will be utilized for the relief of growers and cultivators. There is no British interest directly or indirectly involved nor there is any possibility of any interest exploiting the Indian traders as is wrongly given out in certain quarters.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

Further the Government of India in the course of debate and in response to my suggestion that the Government of India should appoint an agent in Zanzibar for the purpose of carrying out and implementing terms of the scheme which they had secured after a great fight informed the Assembly that they would take up the matter immediately with Colonial Office. If such an agent is appointed he will be a great help and guide to the Indian community and also will see the terms of that agreement are fully carried out.

It seems to me that the Congress Party and a section of the Press are unconsciously being exploited by the Indian commercial interests and are misled. I will appeal to the Indian community in Zanzibar to adjust itself reasonably to the economic conditions and requirements that face them there and not to maintain an impossible position that their vested interests should continue to be kept intact.

ECONOMIC QUESTION

The question is not a question between the British and Indian community but is purely economic in which the bulk of people concerned are Musalmans.

The Indian community in Zanzibar is 15,000 while Arabs are 33,000 and Africans 187,000. Indians are mostly money-lenders and traders while Arabs and Africans are growers and cultivators.

I would like the public and those interested in this question to read the terms of the agreement which were published on July 23 and I request the Indian community in Zanzibar not to be misled.

MAY BE RECOGNISED BY THEM

If we find that in working of the agreement and scheme the position of the Indian community is in any way seriously prejudiced it will be then open to us to re-consider the whole question because neither the Indian Legislature nor the Government of India are irrevocably committed to it. If necessary then extreme weapons which are available to us may be resorted to.

In these circumstances the Independent Party could not support the motion of adjournment which meant definite censure of the Government of India and had to oppose the motion moved by the Congress Party when the same was pressed to division".—A.P. Special.

Action picture of Tuesday's football match between the Bangalore Muslims and Mahomedan Sporting (Calcutta) when the former defeated the latter.

MONTGOMERY HOCKEY TEAM IN BOMBAY

The Montgomery Sports Association's hockey team, led by Basir Ali Sheikh, formerly of the Lahore Government College and now with the Doon School at Dehra Dun arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

Interviewed by our representative Sheik Sahib said, "It is a pity we could not get a game in Bombay, though we were amply compensated, as we got a chance of seeing some fine football in the Rovers Cup tournament."

The team has left Bombay on Wednesday night and will play at Bhopal, Jhansi and Delhi on their way back.

"Afghan" A Urdu-Pushtu Weekly

On Wednesday Mr. Fazal Rahman made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Printer and Publisher of "Afghan", a weekly paper in Urdu and Pushtu languages to be published.

Mr. Chiranjeeva, the well-known Indian tennis player, and Mrs. Chiranjeeva, sailed by M.V. "Victoria" for England on Wednesday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

M. Sakharchand (60), a milk dealer residing at Borivli, while crossing the railway line yesterday, was knocked down by an up local train with result that he sustained injuries, and died on the way to the K.E.M. Hospital.

At an inquest held to-day on the body at the Bombay Coroner's Court, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

While a boy of 14, named Laxman Raoji was attempting to board a down local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in motion at Malad yesterday, fell down on the Station platform, and as a result of which, he was seriously injured. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment, where he died this morning.

The body was removed to the morgue

A young man who, it is alleged, ordered some finery without the wherewithal to pay for it has been taken into custody by the Palton Road Police.

When the young man, Ushakant Manilal Dave was placed before the Presidency Magistrate on remand, it was stated, by the Police that he had gone to a local firm and ordered six silk shirts and six embroidered sarees. These were taken delivery on August 19, and payment was promised to be handed over to a peon of the company accompanying the accused with the parcel.

Entering a building on Hornby Road the accused, it is alleged, had a brief conversation with some person over the telephone and informed the peon that the money would be paid later and that he had obtained the manager's permission. The peon went back to the shop and there he found that the accused had never any conversation over the phone with the manager. A search was made for the accused and he was found only yesterday.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court heard the Bombay Government's appeal against the order of the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana who acquitted 16 persons charged with rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

It appeared that the first three accused who belonged to the Paragon village had been excommunicated and they made a general attack on the people of Kapur village as they had gathered round the 'holi' fire on the night of March 7. In connection with this incident the police arrested 16 persons who were all acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge.

The Government then appealed to the High Court against the acquittal of the accused.

Their Lordships in their judgment did not accept the defence theory that the people of Paragon were drunk and they had concocted this case against the people of the other village.

It was open to the Judge, observed their Lordships, to express his own opinion on the facts of the case but he was at the same time bound to put the main arguments of both sides to the Jury, which he had not done in this case. The Judge's charge to the Jury, therefore, amounted to misdirection. Their Lordships therefore held that the Sessions Judge's order, though in accordance with the Jury's verdict must be set aside and that the High Court had powers to interfere in such cases.

Their Lordships set aside the lower Court's order of acquittal in respect of eight of the accused whom their Lordships found guilty of rioting, one of them being sentenced to 12 months' and the others to varying terms from 3 to 9 months'.

The Nagpada police arrested two persons who are alleged to have been selling "Satta" results and copies of the "Bombay Daily News."

Mania Raghia and Abdul Sukoor, Abdul Rehim, the two arrested persons, were enlarged on bail till September 10 at the Girgaum Court to-day.

At Sheikh Memon Street

Mangaldas Vadilal and Vijpal Karoo were arrested by the Princess Street police at 72, Sheikh Memon Street on Tuesday night. It is alleged that they were engaged in sutta gaming.

They were bailed out till September 15.

MALABAR HILL RAID

A grocery shop at Natakwala building, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, was the scene of a raid conducted by Sub-Inspector J. K. Sawant of the Anti-Gambling Squad on Tuesday night.

Three men, Bhanji Jeevraj, Damsi Dongarsi, and Hirji Damji were arrested. Sutta chits are also said to have been seized.

The arrested persons were bailed out till September 15.

Found guilty of a charge of receiving Sutta bets, Shriram Tukaram, aged 18, was fined Rs. 300, in default to undergo one month's imprisonment by the Girgaum Magistrate.

He was arrested along with eight other persons on July 28 at a 'bidi' shop at Umerkhadi Road. The other persons had been discharged at an earlier stage of the case as there was no evidence to incriminate them.

Maruthi Dhondiba was convicted on a charge of using a room as a common gaming house by the Girgaum Magistrate on Tuesday.

He was arrested along with three others, Ganpat Gangaram, Bhagoji Jankoo, and Devji Vithal by the Kalachowki police on August 24 at Bhojrap Chawl on Ghorapdeo Road.

As the last man came on the scene after the raid, he was discharged. Ganpat Gangaram and Bhagoji Jankoo, who pleaded guilty to the charge of being present in a common gaming house, were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15, in default one week's imprisonment

Maruti Dhondiba was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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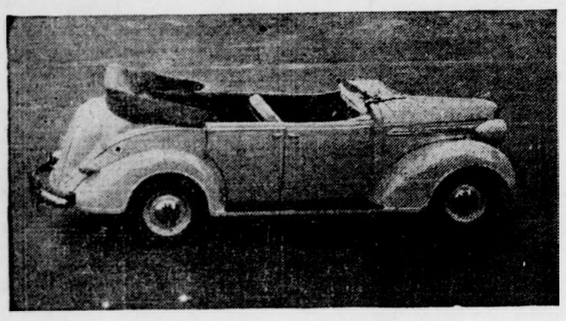

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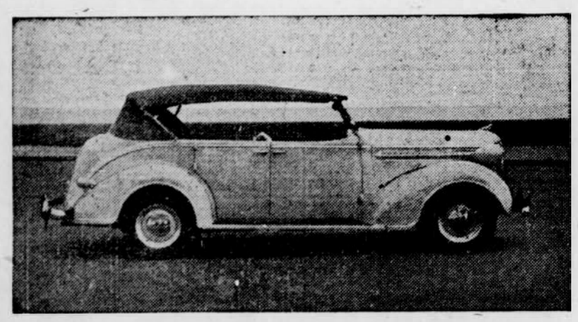

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CIVIC ELECTIONS NOT POSTPONED

Govt. Nominations Will Not Upset Balance Of Elected Parties

The Government of Bombay have issued the following communique:—

Reports have appeared in certhe life of the present municipalities and local boards in the Presidency by about six months pending the introduction of a new system of election. Government wish to make it clear to the public that these reports in the Press are entirely without foundation and that Government do not propose to postpone any elections either in the tain newspapers that Government are taking steps to extend case of local boards or of municipalities.

Government have recently issued orders that nominations to all local bodies in the "mofussil" should hereafter be made only for the purpose of giving representation to unrepresented or inadequately represented minorities or scheduled castes, backward classes, and such other classes as have been given separate representation in the legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935, and that the balance of parties resulting from elections to a local body should in no case be disturbed as a result of nominations.

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Bombay Programme

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A.M.

8-30 "Ballad Memories." The AIR Artists. 8-40 Talk (Hindi): "The Ancients at Home." By Mohan V. Raj. A secries of talks dealing with the little known phases in the lives of great men. 8-55 Gujerati Songs. Hiralal Nakshigar of Surat. Noon.

12-0 A Selection of Indian Music. (H.M.V.)

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Orchestral Sections. 5-45 Semifinal of the Rovers Cup. Relayed from the Cooperage. 6-50 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "About the Home". A Real Cook's Tour: "Malay Dishes." By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra. From Mongini's. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Children of the Poor." Mrs. A. S. Narielwala 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Classical Music. Saraswatibai Faterpekar. Assisted by the VUB Instrumentalists. With Tambora, Sarangi and Tabla.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres 882 kc/s

A.M.

7-0 Violin Solo. By Mukarji. 7-10 Zohra Jan. 7-50 An Instrumental Duet. Piano and Violin. 8-0 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. 6-0 AIR Orchestra. Marwa. 6-10 Rafique Ghaznavi 6-40 Gat Tora. 6-50 Zohra Jan. Thumri 7-30 "For Villagers Only.. (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "The Craft of Fiction" No. 4 Style. By L. Ahmed. 8-30 Rafiq Ghaznavi. Folk Songs. 9-5 Duet. By Rafique and Zohra. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English.) 9-45 Talk (Eng.): "I met Dictator"—No. 2. King Zog of Albania. By Syed Ahmed Rafique 10-0 "Diverse Dances"

Mysore Programme

(W.L. 310 & 49.3 m: Frq. 968 & 6085 kc/s).

P.M.

7-30 Karnatic Instrumental Music. 8-0 Mysore News. 8-30 Brain Teasers.

Don't Recruit I. M. S Men

Subtle Pretexts For Employing Them Exposed

The following is the continuation of the Memorandum from the representatives of the Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, the Medical Association, Bombay North, and the Bombay Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society Bombay, to Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health in the Government of Bombay.

The first instalment appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle", dated September 1.

Reduce Surplus I.M.S. Officers

Excluding the Port Health Officer for Bombay who is under the Government of India under the new reorganisation scheme, and the I.M.S. officers in Sind and Aden, who formerly belonged to the Bombay cadre, there are, we believe, 29 I.M.S. Officers (British and Indians) in the Bombay cadre at present. Under the Government of India Resolution No. 205, already referred to, this Province need not have more than 20 I.M.S. officers (15 British and 5 Indians). Though there is thus an excess of about 9 officers over the scheduled strength, it would not be possible, in view of the existing or accruing rights of some of them, to send all the surplus officers back to the military. It is, however, possible under the rules in existence to send back to the Military those I.M.S. officers who have not been appointed permanently to civil employment prior to April 1, 1937, and to replace them by Provincial Service officers, and thus bring about a considerable saving in the high salaries paid to these officers.

NO NEED FOR VENEREOLOGIST

In this connection, we would like to make a reference to the anomalous position of Lt.-Col. Shah. He was appointed as a Venereologist for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, as he was a surplus officer and it was found difficult to provide a post for him at the time. In the interest of economy we are strongly of opinion that this special post should be abolished; the more so as this officer is not able to tour to the extent required, and carry out the duties of the post which was specially created for him. As a matter of fact, we are of opinion that there is no need for such a post in the Province. Nor have we heard of any advantage accruing to the Province from the existence of the post. We, therefore, hope that this post will be abolished, and that Lt.-Col. Shah will be absorbed in the regular I.M.S. cadre of the Province as a Civil Surgeon.

This Province should have, in short, the minimum number of I.M.S. officers possible, whether British or Indian, and thus effect a saving on their high salaries.

DON'T RECRUIT I.M.S. MEN

We would further strongly urge the non-recruitment of I.M.S. officers henceforth for this Province.

We should like to draw the attention of Government to that portion of the Press Communique relating to the Government of India Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37, referred to above, wherein it is stated that the total number of I.M.S. officers in the country, which under that resolution is fixed at 584, may exceed that number "if the Provinces of their own accord wish to employ more officers of the Indian Medical Service." The aim of our Government and of all the Congress Ministries should be to see, that not only such a consummation is not allowed to be fulfilled, but also that no fresh recruitment of these expensive officers is made in any part of India.

We should like to discuss here the whole question of the organisation of the Indian Medical Service. This question bristles with various difficulties, partly because it is an All-India service, and partly because this Service has got itself very strongly entrenched behind the Secretary of State for India, who has secured special powers for himself to deal with it as he may think best, under Section 246 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. The pleas used for giving this service a special consideration are:—

that the service functions as a War Reserve, and

that there is the necessity of providing medical relief for British Officers and their families at the hands of medical officers of their own race.

Both these points have no special merit in themselves, as will be shown below, except that they serve, from the British point of view, the very useful purpose of providing employment to a large number of Britishers in this country, under one pretext or another.

WAR RESERVE.

We shall first discuss the functioning of the Service as a War Reserve.

Under the Government of India Resolution No. 205 dated 25-3-37, out of the total strength of 584 I.M.S. officers, 147 are to serve as War Reserve. As the number of officers on the military side of the service is 364, the War Reserve strength thus constitute 40 per cent of the actual number of I.M.S. officers on the military side. If the War Reserve strength of 147 officers is further analysed, it is found that out of 166 British officers on the civil side, 97, i.e., 58.4 per cent only are to be regarded as War Reserve, while 50 out of 54 Indian officers on the civil side, i.e., 92.6 per cent will function as War Reserve.

INADEQUATE NUMBER

In case of war, now can such a small number of 147 officers of the war reserve materially help the army? The Indian Army will have to be increased twice or thrice over in such a contingency, and such an increase would require anything from 1,000 to 1,500 temporary medical officers if not more. In the last war, over 1,000 Indians were employed and given temporary commission. As in the case of the last war, those temporary officers will have to be recruited locally. How can the 97 British officers help materially in this respect?

It is a matter for consideration as to what extent the highly paid 97 British officers of the war reserve can render effective assistance, when called upon to join the army in case of war, in view of the short term of training they undergo nowadays in the army prior to their transfer to the civil side. Before the war these officers used to have four to seven year's military experience and at times even more before their transfer to the civil side. At present, however, the normal period of military service before transfer to civil employ has been reduced to one year only. How can officers with such little military experience, as against the previous training extending to several years, be considered as effective war reserve officers?

MERE EYE-WASH

One is forced to come to the conclusion that this war reserve, so far as the British officers are concerned, is a mere eye-wash, though it, no doubt, permits on this pretext the employment of more British officers in this country. So far as the Indian officers are concerned, as they are taken on 5 years' short Commission, they cannot be transferred to civil employ till they are made permanent. In them the army will no doubt have, therefore efficient officers for the war reserve.

BETTER METHOD

It is no doubt the duty of Government to provide for a War Reserve strength for the medical personnel required for the army. Is the present arrangement of the Secretary of State for India the best and the most economical for the purpose? The paucity of the number so provided, the high cost of their salaries, and the very short duration of training in the military before their transfer to civil employ, which the British officers undergo, are points to be strongly condemned. A large number of officers as war reserve can be more easily provided and at less cost, by making it obligatory for officers in the Provincial Medical Services to form part of the War Reserve strength. These officers can be made to spend a month or two every year to keep themselves in touch with the army and receive training. Secondly, a large number of Indians can be recruited to the army in India Reserve of Officers. In time of war a large reserve of medical officers would thus be more easily available on the outbreak of war, and at less cost to the State.

ANOTHER SUBTLE PRETEXT

The necessity of providing British officers for attendance on the British members of the superior civil services and their families was first emphasised by the Secretary of State for India in 1928 at the time of the Lee Commission. It would have really been more honest of Government to have said that they were anxious to find employment for more British medical men in India. We shall show below that this is nothing but another subtle pretext for employing a large number of additional British medical men in this country.

This alleged provision for the medical care of British members of civil services and their families is sought to be made by reserving for British officers of the Indian Medical Service a large number of civil surgeoncies, and even a larger number of specialist posts, some of them in teaching institutions and by making it obligatory on the provincial Governments to employ British officers for the posts so specified by the Governments of India, under a defence (military) resolution (Government of India Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-'37).

"Servant Of India's" New Assistant Editor?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Mr. M. D. Shahane, Member, Servants of India Society has been transferred to the Head Office at Poona and will, it is reported work as an Assistant Editor of the "Servant of India."

The departure of Mr. Shahane is very much deplored in the political circles of Nagpur and it is stated that the president of the Society Mr. Kunzru was approached by a number of prominent citizens urging him to intervene in the matter and cancel his transfer but efforts did not prove successful.

NO MINTING OF NEW RUPEE COINS

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India do not propose presently to mint rupee coins of the new King. Enquiries show the present stock of rupee is adequate to meet all demands in the country for some time to come.

Mr. K. Yonezawa, Japanese Consul-General, arrived at Simla from Calcutta yesterday morning on a short visit.

It is understood that he has been promoted to take up a diplomatic appointment at Tokio and will leave for Japan by the beginning of October.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 12, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 26, 1356
Parsi: Gatha 2, 1306
Hightide: 10-14; 22-16
Lowtide: 3-34; 16-31
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. 'Naldera' with mails from London of August 19, due at 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

DAPHTARY—Kishanlal Ratanlal, Solicitor (aged 73) on night of 1st Sept. Uthamna on Thursday, 2nd (Sept.), at Hill side, 27 Napean Sea Road, at 8 p.m. (B.T.).

ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Theory in the University Building and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day (Thursday), at the usual time.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Union Office at Foras Road.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 28th August, 1937, was 448; of these 296 were males and 152 females.

STUDY CLASS ON THE GATHAS

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala B.A., Ph.D. will conduct a study class on Gathas in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Holy Gathas of Zarathushtra."

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Slamat" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 4th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore Penang and Japan per s.s. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m respectively on Thursday the 2nd instant.

GAUDIYA MATH

The members of Sri Gaudiya Math, Bombay, a branch of the Sri Chattanya Math at Sri Mayapur, Nadia, Bengal, celebrated Sri Krishna Jayanti and Nandotsab in the Match premises at Gowalia Tank Road on 29th and 30th August respectively. The members of the Math arranged 'kirtan', explanation of Srimad Bhagwat, lectures in Guzarati and English and displayed lantern slides. On the 30th August more than 600 poor people were treated with 'mahaprasad'.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—H. G. Well's "The Invisible Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
EDWARD—"The Plainsman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Knight Without Armour." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond The Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Good Earth". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri'. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"They Gave Him a Gun" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 o. m.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at usual time

VIDYARTHI KHADIDHARI MANDAL

Mr. Chinubhai G. Shah writes:—Some Khadi wearing students have decided to start an organisation which shall be styled as Shree Vidyarthi Khadidhari Mandal for propagation of Khadi, village industries products, spread of Hindi, etc., and for organising such activities as to inculcate the spirit of partiotism in consistent with the policy of the Indian National Congress. Students interested in these activities are requested to attend the informal meeting at the Congress House to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for chalking out definite lines for starting of such a Mandal, which shall do full justice to the student world as well as to the country at large.

PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE R. C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Bombay City Press Workers' Conference will be held at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Contractor Building No. 4, Girgaon to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m.

PARTY TO BANGALORE TEAM

In honour of unique success in winning the Rovers Football Cup, this year, the members of the Bangalore Muslim Football Team have been invited by the "A" Ward workers for an "At Home Party", to-day (Thursday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Hindi School, Colaba.

SARASWATI GANA SABHA

A Tamil Drama "Fetters of Society" written by Mr. S. R. Sarangapani will be staged by the above Sabha at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on Saturday the 4th inst. at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

TIME FOR A DELICIOUS CUP OF BOVRIL

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BOVRIL

BOMBAY'S GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

Will Arrive In Bombay On 16th Instant

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor-Designate of Bombay is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday the 16th September, 1937, by the s.s. "Carthage" and reception on arrival will be given to him.

After inspection of the Guards of Honour at the Ballard Pier Sir Roger Lumley, will drive by motor car to the Town Hall where he will be received by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, the Commander, Bombay District, and his A.-D.-C., the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the personal staff.

After the proceedings in connection with the presentation of the address are completed, Sir Roger Lumley, will proceed by motor car to the Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay whence he will proceed to the Special Train and depart for Poona. A salute of 17 guns will be fired as the Special Train leaves the station.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Brabourne, will arrive at (V.T) from Poona and receive the Corporation at the Town Hall and will leave for England by the s.s. "Ranpura" on Saturday, the 18th September, 1937.

A FOREIGN POLICY FOR INDIA

Masani's Lecture At Jinnah Hall

Mr. M. R. Masani, will deliver the 5th lecture in the series organised by the Congress Socialist Party to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

The subject of the lecture will be "A Foreign Policy for India."

Tickets are available at the door. Those that have tickets are requested to bring them.

Hind Mata Mandal

(From A Correspondent.))

The opening ceremony of the band and the physical culture premises of the Hind-Mata Seva Mandal was performed by Prof. V. G. Rao. The Principal speakers were Dr. Muzumdar, Mr. Donde, Mr. Cooverjee Shah and Mr. Patil who referred to the useful work done by the Mandal during the course of the past two years, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of Prof. Kalyanpurkar and Mr. Laud Prof. Rao also paid tributes to the Mandal and was glad to note the policy of the new Ministry for the improvement of physical training as outlined by the Premier. He appealed to the audience of the locality to help and support the Hind-Mata Mandal

In Aid Of "A" Ward Congress

The Fort Seva Samaj will stage a popular Social Drama "Tears of Widow" written by a well-known Gujarati writer at a place and on a day to be announced hereafter.

The proceeds of the Drama will be handed over to The "A" Ward District Congress Committee for the constructive work of the Congress.

Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj Office-Bearers

At the Annual General Meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj, the following Office-bearers and Members of the Managing Committee were elected: (1) President: Mr. S. J. Amin; (2) Vice-President: Dr. P. T. Patel and Mr. Bhailalbhai Ghelabhai Amin; (3) General Secretary: Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel; (4) Asstt. Secretary: Mr. Ambalal Chaturbhai Patel; (5) Treasurer: Mr. Maganbhai V. Patel; (6) Auditors: Messrs. Haridas and Co.; Members of the Managing Committee: (1) Jamnadas Balubhai Jariwalla; (2) Umedbhai Jhaverbhai Patel; (3) Ambalal Samalbhai Patel; (4) Sanabhai Khushalbhai Patel; (5) Chhotalal Kalidas Patel; (6) Dr. Hiralal Dahyabhai Patel; (7) Mangaldas Lalji Patel; (8) Chandulal Nagindas Jariwalla; (9) Purshottamdas Lallubhai Patel; (10) Gordhandas Purshottamdas Patel; (11) Vithalbhai Gordhanbhai Patel; (12) Mangaldas Gandabhai Patel; (13) Kunvarji Vithalbhai Mehta; (14) Jamnadas Motilal Patel and (15) Balubhai Maganlal Jariwalla.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MUNSHI

Belgaum Municipality's Decision

BELGAUM, Aug. 31.

The Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, will visit Belgaum on 4th September, 1937. It is stated that he may hoist the national flag on the District Local Board building here.

The Belgaum Municipal Borough will present him with an address of welcome.—A.P.

MUNSHI FOR BELGAUM

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home and Legal Affairs, will leave Poona for Belgaum on Friday night and return on Saturday evening, proceeding direct to Bombay where he will arrive on Sunday morning.

Mr. G. P. Chaudhary of Purulia on world tour.

Mr. G. P. Chaudhary, who hails from Purulia, Bihar, and who started on 20th April, 1936, on a world tour on bicycle, has arrived in Bombay after traversing successively Orissa, Andhra, South India, Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, Kanara Districts, Goa, Konkan Districts and Poona. He has so far travelled over 8,000 miles. From Bombay he will proceed to the north and thence through Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey to Europe. He wishes, through this journal, to convey his sincere thanks to all sympathisers in the various provinces who befriended him during his tour.

INDIA'S COASTAL TRAFFIC

Need Of Real Expansion Of Mercantile Marine

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

While the object of Sir Abdul Ghuznavi's Coastal Traffic Bill which is coming up before the Legislative Assembly on September 2, namely the removal of "a possible impediment to the growth and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine" has met with universal national support, critics in responsible commercial and shipping circles in Bombay express the fear that the Bill as it stands will not achieve the object that is in view.

DOMINIONS V. INDIA.

They feel that, while every dominion has got the right under Sec. 5 of the Statute of Westminster to enact such merchant shipping legislation as it likes and thus has got the power to distinguish between a Dominion ship and a British ship, the little power which India enjoys of helping the development of its national shipping is taken away under the new Constitution.

In this connection, a leading Indian commercial and shipping magnate in the course of an interview to the "United Press" expressed his surprise that the sponsor of the Bill stated in the objects and reasons accompanying the Bill that "there is no question of any discrimination between British and Indian shipping" while all important maritime countries have reserved their coastal trade and the dominions themselves have got the right to discriminate against British ships.

He added: "It is common knowledge that it has been recognised all along and was emphasised in the Shipping Conference in 1930 that the real growth of national shipping will connote an equivalent reduction in non-Indian tonnage plying on the coast and it was observed by Lord Irwin himself that the tonnage on the coast should be so limited as would give chances to shipping for an 'economic employment.' "

NEED FOR LICENSING

Concluding he said: "The Bill, if it passes into law may prevent rate-wars, but will not prevent ships of all flags from running in the coastal trade and perhaps too at an uneconomic rates which can be made possible by the financial help which they may be receiving from their own Governments. It is, therefore, strongly felt that unless power is given to the Government of the country to licence ships that can ply on the coast in consonance with the demand for the development of national shipping, the object which the sponsor of the Bill has in view will not be achieved. What India wants is the real expansion of tonnage owned, managed and controlled by the nationals of the country in its coastal trade and not the inundation of its coastal waters by ships of all flags, including British ships, to the detriment of the development of a real mercantile marine."—United Press.

A VIVID PAGE FROM BRITISH HISTORY

"Lloyds Of London" At The Regal

The preview of "Lloyds of London" at the Regal on Wednesday morning was the chance for a picture, in more than one sense, rare. "Lloyds of London" is a page from British history when it was in the making, a vivid page alike in story and its screen sequences. The fortunes of the House of Lloyds the great insurance concern, are mixed with the destiny of England. And, we have here screen version that seldom slackens in its dramatic grip, in its imaginative range. The London of Nelson's time reveals the background of heroism where friendship and love mean sacrifice. "Lloyds of London" accentuates that intense heroism.

Freddie Bartholomew as Jonathan Blake of the Lloyds, and Madeline Carrol rivet the attention and make the events of the drama run to significant development and denouement.

With "Lloyds of London" the New Twentieth Century Fox offers to the Regal and its discriminating playgoers a picture they will remember and an entertainment they would like to repeat for themselves.

After the preview the Press and the other guests including Mrs. Blackwell were invited to lunch. Mr. Newbury on behalf of the New Twentieth Century Fox expressed his gratitude to the broad-minded Bombay Press and suggested how in an international industry like the cinema there was scope for all to co-operate.

Mr. B. G. Horniman expressed appreciation of the picture and thanked the hosts, Mr. Sidhwa and Mr. Newbury for their hospitality.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

"Cyclists have become an unmitigated nuisance and danger on the roads. Unless they show better sense I am going to request the Police Commissioner to take drastic steps against them," was the observation made by Rao Bahadur B. N Athavle, the Coroner, at an inquest on the body of a woman in October 1936 at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

This cyclists' nuisance has now spread in the suburbs and the Suburban Police might try to take steps before they can record a fatal accident. Cyclists are to be found throughout the day riding quite necklessly up and down the main roads and by-lanes.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

The Thana Catholic Association, a very active body which functions regularly is up and doing again.

This association has now, I am told, organised a Death Benefit Fund . . . which will prove a great boon to its members. This fund is open to all Catholic residents of Thana and the membership comprises under three sections ranging from a monthly subscription of 4 annas to one rupee.

BANDRA GYMKHANA LECTURE.

Yesterday I wrote about the whist-drive followed by a dance held at the Gymkhana pavilion on Monday, September 6, at 7 p.m., to-day I am told that the Literary section of this Gymkhana has organised a lecture, to be delivered on September 8 at 6 p.m. in the pavilion.

This lecture is to be delivered by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar.-at-Law, and the subject is "Future of Federation."

This lecture, I am sure, will attract a good gathering. At least it ought to.

GOVT. OF INDIA OFFICES

Will Re-open In New Delhi On October 25

SIMLA: Sept. 1.

It has been decided that the Government of India offices will close at Simla on October [illegible] and re-open in New Delhi on [illegible] tober.—United Press.

CHILDREN OF THE POOR

Mrs. Narielwala's Radio Talk

In connection with the series of radio talks being given under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. The third talk will be given by Mrs. Firoza Narielwala at 9 p.m. to-day the subject being "Children of the Poor."

LATE MR. DAPHTARY

A Social Reformer

We regret to announce the death, which occurred yesterday, of Mr. Kishanlal Ratanlal Dapntary. Mr. Daphtary was a well-known Solicitor in Bombay. Mr. Daphtary, who had retired from active public life some years ago, was a very keen social reformer and took a vigorous part in the fight against the caste system. Both his sons, one of whom is a well-known Barrister and other a Solicitor, though Kayasth, married outside their caste the wife of the former being the daughter of late Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Associated Press and League of Nation, and of the latter the daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta.

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, in a notification states that cable communication via Karachi and Muscat has been restored. Telegrams for Jask, Charbar and Muscat will be accepted via Karachi.

2nd SMASHING WEEK
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THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Fantastic Sensation
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CATCH HIM IF YOU CAN!

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The Screen's Most Glorious LOVE STORY—
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Starring:- Simone Simon, James Stuart
Also latest BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS by Air.
Free List Suspended!

THE PICTURE THAT HAS STARTLED TWO CONTINENTS!
LLOYDS OF LONDON
starring Freddie BARTHOLOMEW and Madeleine CARROLL
with SIR GUY STANDING · TYRONE POWER
C. Aubrey Smith · Virginia Field
AND A MAMMOTH CAST
Directed by Henry King
Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Darryl F. Zanuck In Charge of Production
From TO-MORROW at
REGAL

Attention! Here's A New Love Parade for Lovers!
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IN
"Capt. Kirtikumar"
with: BIBBO—KRISHNA KUMARI—YAKUB
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1937

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

The Memorandum by three medical associations, to which we referred yesterday and further extracts from which appear elsewhere in this issue, makes valuable suggestions for effecting immediate improvements in the badly organised and totally inadequate medical relief institutions of the Province, particularly in the rural areas. With the present financial resources of the Province, no adequate extension of medical relief can be expected unless local enthusism is harnessed for the purpose. The Memorandum recommends that medical relief, as distinct from Public Health work, should be organised on the basis of local efforts and under local control with financial aid from Government. In pursuance of this policy, the present hospitals and dispensaries should be gradually handed over to the different district boards and municipalities for being run under local management, and new institutions and dispensaries encouraged to be started under the same arrangements. This necessary measure of decentralisation has long been blocked by the vested interests of a foreign medical service. But the evil must be undone now and the hospitals and dispensaries should be put under local management here as they are all the world over with State aid assured to them. Even local control, local patriotism, and enthusiasm can be depended upon to make these institutions suit and meet the needs of the people who manage them. Once the incubus of the bureaucratic control of civil surgeons is lifted from the district and municipal hospitals, they will attract the services of well-trained doctors and specialists even on an honorary basis.

Public Health

The Memorandum draws pointed attention to the extremely unsatisfactory state of the Public Health Department which has long been starved for funds and men. It urges that to each district and principal municipality a whole-time fully trained medical officer of health with suitable junior staff should be posted. Few districts have medical officers of health at present. All the medical officers of health and all the work of the Department should be centralised under the Director of Public Health. The work of Assistant Director of Health should be reorganised on the basis of subjects rather than regions of the Presidency. It is considered that six to seven Assistant Directors of Public Health would be necessary. The Haffkine Institute, the only public health laboratory in the Presidency, should be made an integral part of the Public Health Department, and investigations of epidemics should be one of its chief functions. The Memorandum notes with regret that no epidemiological surveys have been undertaken in the Presidency for years. This laboratory would be the centre of such surveys if it was under the control of the Director of Public Health. Extreme regret is expressed at the absence of any control over the sale of manufacture of drugs, in spite of the fact that years ago the Drugs Enquiry Committee unearthed the prevalence of a very widespread adulteration of drugs in India. The Memorandum urges early action in the matter and suggests that the Pharmacological Department of the Haffkine Institute should be extended so that it may be able to undertake the analysis of drugs and biological products. Similarly the Laboratory should undertake the preparation of sera required in the Presidency. The Memorandum urges the early creation of a Health Board under the presidency of the Minister of Health, to remove the present artificial isolation of the Public Health and Medical Relief Departments of the Province, to lay down policies for the medical organisation of the Presidency and to bring these departments under popular control.

Abolish Post Of Surgeon-General

Abolition of the post of Civil Surgeon is urged on the ground that the proper organisation of the medical department demands that the chief administrative officer of Government should be a man of their choice, a man who is sympathetic to their aims and understands the special problems of the Presidency. Under the present arrangements, Government have little or no hand in the selection of their Surgeon-General, who is brought from anywhere and dumped on the Province. The last four successive Surgeon-Generals were from outside the Province and were unacquainted with its problems and its medical personnel. They do not occupy the post long enough to master the problems, much less to make any contributions towards their solution. There were nine changes in the last twelve years. As these officers are usually selected on the basis of seniority rather than on any personal distinction, they are often content to carry on the work of the medical department in a routine manner, or leave it to their subordinates. This state of affairs has done a great deal of harm to the Presidency. The post is no longer reserved for the Indian Medical Service and the question of accruing rights does not arise in this case, as a mere prospect of promotion outside the time-scale does not constitute a right. The post must be immediately abolished and a new post on new basis created. The post of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General was taken away from the cadre of the I.M.S. years ago, but again an I.M.S. officer was irregularly appointed to it in 1935. There is no justification for the employment of such a highly paid officer to such a minor post. As the present incumbent is entirely in excess of the number of I.M.S. required to be employed by the Presidency and as he has not yet been confirmed in the Civil Department, he should be returned to the military side before it is too late and the maintenance of the officer becomes a charge on provincial revenue. Under the new regulations, it is made obligatory on the Presidency to employ 20 I.M.S. officers—15 Europeans and 5 Indians—while there are actually 29 officers, 17 of whom are Europeans. As many of these expensive officers as can be returned, under the rules to the military, should be returned, especially those who have not yet been confirmed in the civil department. It should be the policy of Government to employ the very minimum number of I.M.S. officers—Indian or British—and to stop all further recruitment of I.M.S. officers—British as well as Indian—to the Provinces. The Congress Ministries would be hard put to it, but this must be their aim, as it is the aim of the Congress to bend the present Constitution to the people's will, and the Ministries will be judged by what they achieve in this direction. The Memorandum has brought out in a consummate way all the weak points of the reorganisation of the Indian Medical Service as adumbrated by the Government of India (Defence Department) Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37, and it should not be difficult for the Ministry to tackle this problem energetically. The solution of the problem, however, requires concerted action by all the Congress Ministries, and we have every hope that the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the able Minister in charge of Public Health Department, who is fully familiar with it, will add to his reputation by acting vigorously in this direction.

Cottage Industries

The industrial policy of the Bombay Government was again subjected to severe criticism in the Assembly on Tuesday because it was comparatively new and unduly cramped for want of funds. Its distinguishing feature is its special protection to suitable village industries. Its critics needlessly dwelt upon the merits of industrialisation in the sense of developing large scale industries; which merits none questions. But none can deny that for the millions who are bound to the villages, who can find work for only six months during the year but cannot secure for themselves in that period enough to feed them during the whole year, and only a few thousands of whom under the present conditions can get work in the city industries, subsidiary cottage industries are the only salvation. If there is any better remedy available in the present conditions of the country which do not enable the country to plan its own industries, it has not been shown so far. Nationalisation of industries, which must come, is not a question of to-day.

The case of Khaddar as a cottage industry merits special consideration. It is a national cottage industry, producing a necessary of life, and capable of giving essential supplementary work to lakhs of men. The raw material for it can be grown in almost every part of the country and the necessary capital is within the means of every family in a village. Despite the hostility of Government towards it all these seventeen years Khaddar has established itself in the country and has made a sufficiently encouraging progress to prove its vast possibilities with due support from Government. The Report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the wear 1936 shows that the production of Khaddar during the year in its various branches amounted in all to 44,70,631 square yards as against 43,55,121 square yards in 1935, these figures being exclusive of the production of Khaddar by other agencies. The Report also shows that the Association distributed among its own workers Rs. 4,59,415 as wages during the year as against Rs. 2,20,539, as it inaugurated during the year the important principle of a minimum wage, which is substantially higher than the scale that was allowed before.

Satisfactory as has been the progress of the Khaddar industry so far, it has a much brighter prospect before it now since it is sure to get due State aid from at least six Provincial Governments. Another encouraging sign is that appreciable improvements are being made in improving the machines for spinning, carding and ginning. The A. I. S. A. report says that the Khadi Karyalaya of Sabarmati has devised a carding machine which can work with ginning machine, the combination giving thrice as much output as the ordinary ginning machine. Improvements in the various processes of manufacture of Khaddar have enabled a spinner to earn now, as pointed out by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, to earn three annas for eight hours' work when no other work is available. The wage is certainly not adequate, but every effort is being made to increase it. With regard to the possibilities of further improvements through technical research work the A. I. S. A. Report says: "This work however needs the exclusive attention of scientifically trained workers capable of tackling the various technical problems that arise from time to time on the spot and in a manner suited to the conditions prevalent in the areas of production and the Association will have to consider how this much-needed help can be effectively provided for. The extreme poverty of the spinners and other village artisans is also a difficulty that has to be overcome before any material advance can be made." In this respect as in several others State aid can and ought to do much. We are confident that Congress Cabinets will give a lead in the matter by making every possible effort to improve the implements to be used in cottage industries. The Bombay Premier has assured the Assembly that his Cabinet will soon make a thorough survey of village industries and prepare a comprehensive scheme for the development of selected ones. We are confident that his scheme will make due provision for technical research in this field of small and hitherto sadly neglected industries.

Zanzibar

In a statement which is as well-informed as it is well-argued, President Jawaharlal Nehru makes an unanswerable case for the boycott of Zanzibar Cloves unless the present monopoly is withdrawn and the interests of Indian settlers assured. Tracing the whole history of Imperialist rule in Zanzibar he shows, firstly, how an attempt is now being made to consolidate the Imperialist position by creating division among Indians, Arabs and Africans and, secondly, how the monopoly works in the interests of British army administration at the cost of Indian traders. He leaves no doubt that the Indians' demands are in no way prejudicial to the interests of the native population and are only in conflict with the interests of the British. The least that we can do, therefore, to help our fellow-countrymen in Zanzibar is to refuse to deal in and use cloves so long as the present intolerable conditions continue. President Jawaharlal has also done well to ask the self-appointed guardians of Muslim interests who recently voted with the Government in the Central Assembly to ponder over the fact that the vast majority of Indian clove traders in Zanzibar are Muslims.

SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Review Of One Year's Progress

By PROMODE SEN.

On July 18th, 1936, the Fascist-Monarchist clique, supported by the big landowners, clergy, and capitalists of Spain, and encouraged by Hitler and Mussolini, broke out into open rebellion against the Spanish Republic.

The Spanish Civil War, which was soon turned into a National war of liberation due to Italian and German intervention, has set an important precedent. It is the first social conflict in modern history in which the organised forces of reaction and the most powerful vested interests found themselves in a position where they had no other resort than to take up arms against the legally constituted Government.

Fascist Failure In Spain

In Germany, Italy, and Austria, fascism captured State power and used the entire machinery of the State to suppress the working-class and democratic forces. Spanish fascism sought to do the same during the period of 1933 to 1935, but they failed. Fascism failed in Spain because the entire masses rallied, as in France, round the Popular Front movement. This automatically narrowed its popular support in its bid for power, and it is this factor which, in spite of the unquestionably superior initial military strength of the rebels, was to prove ultimately the most decisive in deciding the fate of the war.

Startling Figures

Spanish politics revolve around two axes: the agrarian question and the clerical problem. The seriousness of the situation can be seen from the following figures: while 40 per cent. of the total agricultural population were agricultural labourers without any land, and 25 per cent. possessed only 2.2 p.c., the big landlords constituting less than 1 per cent. of the population owned nearly 60 p.c. of the total agricultural lands. Of the estimated national wealth of 215,000 million pesetas, the big landowners numbering only 25,000 out of a total population of 25 millions, expropriated 125,000 million pesetas. The 2-1/2 million farm labourers, generally unemployed for half the year, work 12 to 15 hours a day for 3 pesetas. After the big landlords, came the church owning one third of the land.

Semi-Colonial Condition

Considering the fact that although Spain is the second largest country in Europe (excluding Russia), it has the smallest population per sq. mile, and, therefore, the description of Spain as "A people without land and a land without people" is quite appropriate.

The feudal structure of the Spanish economy, which keeps the purchasing power of the vast majority of the people down to a minimum, giving the State power to an obsolete monarchy supported by the parasitic nobility and the church, was the greatest hindrance towards progress and free development of industries in Spain. And it is this factor,—the difficult development of Spanish capitalism,—which opened the way for large scale foreign investments, mainly British, thus reducing Spain to a semi-colonial condition.

British Interests

Take a few examples. In 1873, the Spanish Government sold her largest copper mines, the Rio Tinto, to an English company for 100 million pesetas. But since then the company has made profit every year, on the average amounting to nearly four times the capital. On July 8, 1937, the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company, which along with many other concerns in Spain owns the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway, held its general annual meeting in London, when the Chairman made some interesting remarks. He complained that sales in 1936 i.e., after the Popular Front victory, were very bad: "Social legislation that had been introduced threatened to impose conditions under which efficient exploitation would have been impossible." In July the Civil war broke out and General Franco established himself on the whole area served by the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company. Since then everything, apparently, went magnificiently with the Company. No more nonsense of Social legislation and wage increases! "The Staff is to be congratulated", said the chairman finally, "upon this excellent achievement, not forgetting that the administration of General Franco's Government was responsible for the conditions in which this recovery had been made."

The best of the iron mines in the Basque country belong to the British capitalists, while most of the Railways, tramways, docks, mines, telegraphs and telephones all over Spain belong mainly to the British, American, German and Belgian financiers. This fact has to be remembered in order to understand properly all the diplomatic manoeuvres initiated by the British Government beginning with the Non-Intervention Pact up to the latest plan of recognising and giving Franco belligerent rights

Hatched In Berlin And Rome

The military uprising was not a spontaneous one. It was hatched up in Berlin and Rome. To know the nature and extent of the network of Hitler in Spain one has only to read that well documented work (the Nazi-Conspiracy in Spain) published by Gollancz.

At the beginning of the Civil war all the big chances for a speedy victory were on the side of the Rebels. They had all the four regiments of the old Spanish army and all the officers on their side. They had, moreover, ample funds at their disposal, sufficient arms and ammunitions, expert 'military' advice from the German and Italian General Staffs, and the full backing of the two Fascist states

Disunited Masses

On the other hand, the masses, in spite of the splendid United Front and Popular Front victories, were not sufficiently united and were not conscious and strong enough to meet the Fascist offensive immediately and quickly. The peasantry remained mostly unorganised and backward. The Popular Front Government, since February when it came to power up to July when the rebellion broke out, did not try to make any serious attempt to solve the most fundamental problems of the peasantry. In many areas the peasants themselves took the initiative, without waiting for legislation, and forcibly took possession of the big estates belonging to the nobles and clergy. The working-class too was not thoroughly prepared for the occasion. They remained divided into three organisations, most of their energies being consumed in a fratricidal quarrel. Even on the eve of the February General election, 1936, the leaders of the Anarcho-Syndicalist Party, the largest organisation of the Spanish working class, insisting on their anti-political philosophy, urged their followers not to take part in the elections, a criminal policy which would have been suicidal in face of Fascist menace had the Anarchist rank and file followed the advice of their leaders.

Inconceivable

And yet, in spite of all these inherent weaknesses of the masses and the apparent military strength

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RUTHLESS INVASION BEGINS

Armed with all the latest and most deadly armaments, Japanese forces have now begun the invasion of China with terrible ruthlessness. Following a concentrated drive in which the army, navy and air force all participated, several towns in the Yangtse including Woosung and Paoshan have been captured. A later message foreshadows more comprehensive plans for mass slaughter of Chinese by air-raids all over the country. What is equally ominous in its implications is the Japanese threat to take "effective and suitable measures to prevent importation of munitions into China." Even third party ships are to be subjected to inspection by Japanese navy. How far Britain and U. S. A. will allow themselves to be thus humiliated cannot be foreseen but it does show how their connivance at her repeated aggressions has made Japan so bold and defiant. It is also clear that following the traditions of Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia and Franco's brigandage in Spain, no moral or humanitarian scruples would be entertained by the Japanese. The bombing of two hundred wounded soldiers and refugees is obviously but a token of worse brutalities to come which determined resistance by China and concerted international action against Japan alone can avoid.

CONGRATULATIONS

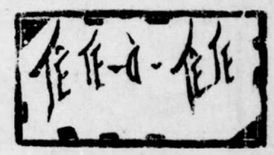
We offer our hearty congratulations to the Bangalore Muslims on their great success in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament. Their success is remarkable in that they are the first Indian—and the first Civilian side as well—to win this much-coveted trophy. They have been working hard for it during the last four years and at last their efforts have been crowned with a glorious victory. It is worthy of note that the victorious team had several Hindu players in it which made it a solid Hindu-Muslim entity—a most desirable object in sport as in other walks of life. Another distinguishing feature of their team was their clean and polished display which endeared them to the football-loving public of Bombay. Their success is all the more creditable in view of the fact that the Tournament attracted some of the finest soccer teams in India such as the Sixth Field Brigade, R. A., from Mhow, who recently won the I. F. A. Shield in Calcutta, the Mahomedan Sporting from Calcutta, who have topped Calcutta League for the last four years, the Cheshire Regiment who have been the unbeaten champions of the Harwood League and last but not the least the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the holders of the Meakin Cup. In addition there were two picked sides like the All-Blues and All-Reds from Calcutta to add lustre to the competition. In such a galaxy of talents to win any team would be justly proud.

A SUGGESTION

Many will sympathise with the Mahomedan Sporting for their defeat at the hands of the Bangalore Muslims. There was very little difference between the two sides as the small margin of one goal which separated them clearly shows. The Mahomedan Sporting are the third Indian—and also Civilian—team to enter the final round of the Tournament during the forty-five years of its existence. Like the Mohan Bagan they go back to Calcutta with the runners-up Shield and the Leslie Running Cup as well as the gold medal for the fastest time. Let us hope they will come back again next year with renewed strength—enhanced by the inclusion of Hindu players, if possible,—and win the Blue Riband of Western India. It is highly gratifying to note that Indians are now proving their mettle in the field of soccer as they have been doing in other branches of sport. The wonder is that bare-footed play won the day against heavily shod military and civil teams. It must be admitted, however, that the clerk of the weather was uncommonly generous when the best matches in the Tournament were being played. It should not be expected, therefore, that similar conditions will prevail always to favour Indians. Booted play should be cultivated and developed along with bare-footed soccer. Otherwise Indians will not be able to hold their own against British military teams in future. This warning is necessary at this stage because Indian players may again turn all their attentions to bare-footed play leaving the boots to take care of themselves.

WHY NOT RESIGN?

The Assam Government have been again defeated, this time on the question of land revenue. They would reduce this revenue by only 25 per cent, whereas the Assembly insisted upon at least a 33 per cent reduction, the Congress suggesting 50 per cent. The Government could well have accepted the mean and avoided a defeat. However, apart from the merits of the question of land revenue, the constitutional aspect of frequent defeats merits serious consideration. This is the tenth time the Cabinet has been defeated and the defeats have often been, as in the present case, on important objects. They are a clear indication of the waning confidence of the House in the Cabinet, which should, therefore, either radically alter its policy in accordance with the wishes of the House or resign. It need not wait till it is formally censured.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"It is neither conducive to the interests of negotiations nor public interest to disclose the confidential negotiations. . . . I refuse to disclose any information as to how these negotiations are carried on, who are being consulted or how it is done. Under the constitutional position, we are not bound to consult the House but we may do so. At the present moment, I am not prepared to give any undertaking."

—Sir N. N. SIRCAR, Law Member, replying to a question in the Central Assembly about Federation negotiations with the Princes.

* * *

H. H. the Aga Khan, the "Indian delegate," is likely to preside over the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

We hope he does. The occasion would be doubly welcome inasmuch as it would simultaneously expose the League Assembly as well as the "Indian delegate."

* * *

"Following a visit of the French Minister, M. Cambon, to the Foreign Office it is believed the French Government may abandon their intention to protest to the Non-Intervention Committee regarding Signor Mussolini's telegram to General Franco."

—Reuter.

The above message, we need hardly mention, emanates from London and the "Foreign Office" referred to is the British Foreign Office, presided over by the good Mr. Eden. Who else could champion the cause of Non-Intervention in a manner so characteristically British?

* * *

British circles, according to Reuter, opine that the protest would only open the door to a regrettable series of recriminations while it is unlikely that France would receive any satisfaction.

It is really amazing how well British diplomacy reconciles complacent hypocrisy with a sense of realism.

* * *

Herr Hitler is arranging a big military review to entertain Signor Mussolini when the latter visits Germany.

Is the gesture, one wonders, in the nature of a threat or a promise?

* * *

ET TU BRUTE!

"At the same time it must be pointed out that the Opposition in the Punjab, though small in numbers, is a well-knit body. This provides a marked contrast to the legislatures in most of the Congress majority provinces, not excluding, Bombay, *where the opposition is a disorganised group of men with no principle of programme binding them together.* (Our italics).

—"Candidus" in "Times of India."

Our profound sympathies with the worthy leaders of the Opposition, particularly ex-Ministers Cooper, Kambli and Jamnadas.

* * *

The ways of Anglo-India, like the antics of fate, are inscrutable.

Not long ago Congressmen when they formed the Opposition in Central and provincial legislatures were constantly reminded by Bori Bunder and her babe that "it is easier to criticise and oppose everything than run an administration."

Now we find B. B. Minor literally going into ecstasies over Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's opposition to Bombay Government's industrial programme because "it is proverbially easier to swim with the current than against it."

Evidently appropriate proverbs are available to justify all variations of circumstances.

* * *

There is one proverb, however, which holds good in every case. It says something about the futility of trying to fool all the people all the time. And there ought to be another about the awkward plight of people—and newspapers—who try to swim both with and against the current simultaneously.

* * *

Young Wife (ex-college girl, putting hands over her husband's eyes): 'You can't guess whom I am.'

Husband: 'My little wifey.'

Young Wife: 'You guessed by voice.'

Husband: 'No; by your grammar.'

Gilder's Plan To Revolutionise Medical Relief

(Continued From Page 1)

nial Office send such 'firmans' to Autonomous States like Ireland and see what happened to their 'firmans'. It was intolerable interference.

INSULTING AND IMPERTINENT.

The present 'firman' was very much like the secret circulars that were issued to Provincial Ministers in the olden days. Only now they were being issued publicly. It was not a question of programme or policy. It was a question of national self-respect, national humiliation and racial discrimination which the document contained. I.M.S. Officers were not to be selected on merits, but on the colour of their skin, because if it came to a question of merits, many Indian officials would be far better than White I.M.S. Officers. The direction of the Secretary of State was a most humiliating, insulting and impertinent document which had been based on racial discrimination. He protested, and objected to the encroachment of the Military on the Civil List. The circular itself showed how it was seething with racial discrimination. Out of 364 I.M.S. Officers in India 220 were to be Britishers and 144 Indians. That was the proportion all through the document.

ALL FOR EUROPEANS.

All good places were to be allotted to the British I.M.S. officials, while Indians got some out of the way place. There was an attempt to encroach on the Education Department also. The Government of to-day was trying to have a national outlook in education. Then why should there be foreigners? Why should they be forced on them. Foreigners cost more than Indians with the same capacity. He was sure that if Minister Gilder had the power he would have removed all British Officers with a stroke of the pen. But his powers were limited. If one were to scan through the budget it would be found that everything was reserved for Europeans. There were posts reserved, there were clubs reserved and there were even graveyards reserved for Europeans to the detriment of Indians.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker criticised the system of appointing I.M.S. Officers.

BLAME INDIA ACT.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister-in-Charge, in the course of reply stated that he had not changed his views on the subject after coming over to the Treasury Benches. If things continued to be so even now it was due to that unworkable piece of legislation called the Government of India Act 1935. I.M.S. officials were originally meant as reserve during times of war. Now they had been gradually brought into the Civil List. Under the old Government of India Act the Secretary of State had no power to fix the proportion of I.M.S. officials to be appointed, but under the Government of India Act 1935 he had that power. Finding the difficulty under the old Act, the Secretary of State consulted the British Medical Association who advised him to recruit Europeans and fixed posts to be reserved for European I.M.S. officials. I.M.S. officials got not only Specialists' posts but also posts of Civil Surgeons. The Minister promised that he would represent the matter to the Government of India with as much force as possible and if nothing came out of it was open to the House to do as it liked. He wished that the cut motion should be withdrawn now.

The motion was withdrawn.

Another cut motion was moved by Mr. Ismail Chundrigar (Muslim League) to raise the question of the inadequacy of medical relief in the mofussil. Messrs. R. M. Mandlik, S. H. Prater, D. W. Raut, Dr Collaco and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Hajrat Khan, Leader of the Opposition, spoke on the cut motion. It was pointed out that extension of medical relief in the rural areas was absolutely essential and Government would get the support of all sections of the House on this question. It was suggested that provision made by the Interim Ministry in their White Paper to start 199 new dispensaries should be sympathetically considered by the present Government.

Discussion over the cut motion was not over when the House rose for tea.

TRAGIC INDIFFERENCE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking on the motion after tea, said that he felt surprised that Dr. Gilder was satisfied with the meagre provision that had been made for medical relief while plague, cholera, small pox and malaria were taking their toll everyday. He considered that the provision made was inadequate and asked what Government were doing with Rs. 23,00,000 reserve. The House would support the Government even if it spent all the amount on medical relief and would not hesitate to support if Government raised a loan for the same purpose. He could not sufficiently deplore the tragic indifference of the Congress Government to the medical needs of thousands of villagers. Children were dyeing like flies and they wanted immediate medical relief.

Messrs. J. G. More and N. E. Navle also spoke.

NO TINKERING.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, said that he was thinking in terms of reorganising completely both the departments of Public Health and Medical Relief as no good would result in tinkering with the problem piecemeal. He had had only thirteen days at his disposal before the budget was prepared. He thought that the period was too short to tackle the whole problem. He would before long bring forward proposals which, in his opinion, would revolutionise medical relief in the Presidency. He also said that before long he would come before the House for supplementary grant of one lakh of rupees of which Rs. 95,000 would go to the mofussil. Out of this amount Rs. 50,000 would go for instruments and beds for hospitals, including tuberculosis clinics; Rs. 10,000 for beds and other equipment; Rs. 20,000 for X-ray in Bijapur and Dharwar Districts and Rs. 15,000 for the laboratory in the Ahmedabad Medical School, etc. He had also decided that those who had had training in Ayurved should get their names registered and the registering authority would also look to the education of those who wanted it in Ayurveda. Government was also committed to the encouragement and improvement of both Ayurved and Unani systems.

MAIN DIFFICULTY.

The main and real difficulty in the way of the Government was the question of Finance. He thought that it was the duty of Local Boards to give medical relief so long as their funds permitted. The speaker was aware that there were certain Local Boards which had no funds. He was shortly going to send for the Presidents of Local Boards with a view to decide about medical relief in Districts. Until and unless it was known how far the Central Government on the one side and Local Board on other were prepared to share the burden of the responsibility of medical relief, it was difficult for him to say anything. When the question of finance was settled, the way towards medical relief would be clearer and easier. The speaker emphasised the need of the reorganisation of both the Departments of Medical Relief and Public Health and promised to bring forth proposals to that end before long.

"SUGAR-COATED PILLS"

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar who moved a cut motion thought that excuses given by Ministers that they had not sufficient time at their disposal were sugar-coated pills. He thought that the sum of one and a half lakhs was not enough provision for expanding medical relief and he appealed to both sides of the House to vote for the motion. When the motion was put to the House, the Speaker declared: "Noes have it." Division was demanded and it resulted 59 voting for the motion and 92 against it.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan moved a token cut to discuss the general policy with particular reference to grants for medical purposes. The Speaker suggested that Government should give grants to Ayurved and Unani schools.

The House adjourned till tomorrow at this stage.

FINAL ACCEPTORS FOR ST. LEGER

Coldscent Scratched

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are the final acceptors for St. Leger:

Cashbrook, Send, Goyasecond, Solfo, Sweetcontent, Faircopy, Chulmleigh, Doublebracket, Middaysun, Sultanmohommed, Sandsprite, Snowleopard, Fullsail, Renardo, Maranta and Perifox. Coldscent was scratched at 9-50 to-day.—Reuter.

BUDGE AND FABYAN BEAT PETRA AND HENROTIN

BROOKLIN: Sept. 1.

In the final of mixed doubles Budge and Fabyan beat Petra and Henrotin 6—2, 8—10, 6—0.—Reuter.

World's Speedboat Record Broken

LOCARNO, Sept. 1.

Sir Malcolm Campbell driving 2,350 h p. "Bluebird" broke the world's speedboat record at an average speed of 202.57 kilometres per hour on Lake Maggiore.

LATER:

Sir Malcolm Campbell's speed is officially corrected as 203.3 kilometres per hour, equivalent to 126.32 miles per hour.—Reuter's Special.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BILASPUR

C. P. Government's Relief Measures: Enquiry For Revenue Suspension

NAGPUR: Sept. 1.

Details of the recent flood havoc in Bilaspur District are given in a Government 'Communique' which states that 55 villages have suffered and property, livestock and crops considerably damaged. Fortunately there has been no loss of life, but over 2,000 houses have collapsed rendering many homeless. Quantities of grain have been washed away or spoilt. There was 18 inches of water in the Police Station house in Sheorinarayan village, where 240 houses fell down while at Chandrapur 200 houses were levelled to the ground, water entering the Excise Warehouse.

RELIEF MEASURES

The District authorities and Thakur Chedilal, M.L.A., visited the affected areas promptly and relief parties were organised. Arrangements were made for free distribution of grain to the distressed. Medical authorities have taken measures to prevent an epidemic outbreak in the flooded areas. Bamboos are being supplied from Government forests for reconstruction of houses and free grazing of cattle is permitted in Government forests where necessary.

Enquiries with a view to the suspension of land revenue is in progress and additional allotment of money for taccavi has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner.

At Bilaspur a relief committee has been formed and Thakur Chedilal, M.L.A., the President, is helping the sufferers.

The situation is well under control.—A. P.

FLOODS IN NORTH BIHAR

Kamla And Gogra Threaten Breach

PATNA: Sept. 1.

Floods are again threatening North Bihar. The River Kamla is rising again in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts. The village Mongrauni is under water, which has resulted in the collapse of a few mud-walled houses.

Heavy rainfall has caused a rise in Gogra in Saran district. It is feared certain bunds will be breached.—A. P.

Breach On Raiwala-Rishikesh Line

MORADABAD, Sept. 1.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. I. wires:—

With reference to my wire of 23rd August, repair operations to the breach at mile 1/9 on Raiwala Rishikesh branch at the Song river bridge is being delayed badly due to frequent and sudden rise in Song river. The branch is likely to remain out of commission longer than expected. Provided weather remains fair and sudden rises in the river do not impede progress of work, through communication over the branch will be restored in about a week's time."—United Press.

DIETARY SURVEY FOR CITY

G. S. Medical College To Undertake Task

A systematic survey of the dietary of the different classes of Bombay will be carried out in the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital for which sanction of Rs. 2,500 has been asked for by the Municipal Commissioner.

In his letter to the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner states: It is now proposed to carry out a systematic survey of Bombay diets in the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. The object of the survey is to investigate the dietary of the different classes of people inhabiting Bombay in order to ascertain whether the different proximate principles as well as vitamins and mineral contents occur in it in adequate quantities and proportions, and to what extent the diets are ill-balanced from a physiological point of view and whether the defects noticed in them are responsible for anaemia, sprue and other illnesses prevalent among the masses in Bombay.

The estimated annual cost of the enquiry is Rs. 2,500.

The investigation will be undertaken as from 1st September 1937 and the cost for the current year will therefore be Rs. 1,250 only.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, it was resolved to recommend the Municipal Corporation to sanction the grant.

Sino-Japanese War

500 MILLION "LIBERTY LOAN"

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

A five hundred million dollar "Liberty Loan" is being issued, carrying war interest at four per cent. per annum, redeemable within thirty years from 1941. Besides cash, all marketable articles like jewellery will be accepted. It is intimated that the proceeds will not be wholly devoted to national defence.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO SEE CHINA GETS NO MUNITIONS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

Japanese Navy announcement adds the navy might resort to "effective and suitable measures to prevent importation of munitions into China." The Japanese blockade at present does not apply to ships of third parties although they may be inspected by the Japanese naval officers in order to ascertain their true nationality.—Reuter

BRITISH SHIPS STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

Both "Dane," flying Vice-Admiral Little's flag, and warship "Falmouth" were struck several times by shrapnel in the course of to-day's air activities. The only damage was that dented the decks of the ships.

North China Navigation Company's steamer "Shangking," was also struck by shrapnel while passing Woosung but there was no damage and no casualties.

A famine of coffins is experienced here, owing to a number of Chinese war casualties. Many are now being buried in a common grave.—Reuter's Special.

Japan's Loss In Air-Raid

TOKIO, Sept. 1.

The Japanese lost one 'plane in yesterday's air raid of Canton but shot down three Chinese 'planes, states an Admiralty communique.—Reuter

JAPANESE OBJECTIVES IN CHINA

Demand For Positive Policy

TOKIO, Sept. 1.

A full inquiry into the objectives of Japan's action in China and a clarification of the Government's purpose are recommended at a meeting of the Seiyukai (Conservative) Party by its three leaders, who urged that the Party press and the Government should make its aims in China more precisely known and establish a fundamental national policy in accordance with a firmly defined objective.

Otherwise, they declared, it was impossible to have a perfect policy in regard to the handling of troops, military operations, finance and national economy and the Japanese people's minds would not be at rest. The recommendation sounds critical, but it is believed to imply a demand for a more positive policy towards China.—Reuter's Special.

Japan's Sledge-Hammer Attempt To Smash Chinese Troops

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

The Japanese in the morning began sledge-hammer attempt to scatter the Chinese troops concentrations westward of the north station and the Kiangwan sector.

While the planes bombed the Chinese lines the Japanese warships and artillery ashore pounded them with high explosives. Hampered by lack of anti-aircraft guns the Chinese replied to the bombing with machineguns while the Chinese artillery replied with land and sea bombardment.

The Japanese apparently were attempting a drive northward with the object of isolating Chinese forces in Kiangwan and Woosung area.

Later the Japanese announce the capture of the walled city of Paoshan of the Yangtse above Woosung.—Reuter.

CHINESE ADMIT CAPTURE OF WOOSUNG BY JAPANESE

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

The Chinese admit the capture of Woosung town by the Japanese.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS TO BE INOCULATED

SHANGHAI, Sept, 1.

All British troops will be inoculated immediately owing to the outbreak of cholera in the French Concession where five cases are reported.

This is first outbreak in four years and is believed to be due to insanitary conditions under which the refugees are living.—Reuter.

THAT MYSTERY SUB-MARINE

British Destroyers Start Hunt To Establish Its Identity

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 1.

The destroyers, "Hereward" and "Hasty," with the "Royal Sovereign," "Hardy" and other British warships are in search between Alicante and Valencia for the submarine which attacked "Havock."—Reuter

BRITISH DESTROYER ATTACKED

LONDON, Sept. 1.

His Majesty's destroyer "Havock" was attacked last night by an unknown submarine of Cape San Antonio on the south-east coast of Spain but was not hit.

The destroyers "Hyperion" and "Hardy" left Gibraltar at full speed for the neighbourhood immediately the news of the attack was received.—Reuter.

"HAVOCK" RETALIATES

LONDON, Sept. 1.

An admiralty statement says that after the "Havock" was attacked by a submarine, she counter-attacked by depth charges, "in accordance with the instructions already issued to the fleet. The result of the counter-attack is unknown."

Admiralty officials are at present dealing with all the questions associated with the attack and are keeping the Foreign Office informed. The authorities are more particularly awaiting the news of the identity of the submarine.—Reuter

"HAVOCK'S" ASSAILANT NOT TRACED

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Admiralty states that it was proved impossible to ascertain whether the counter-attack on the submarine was successful. No submarine which could be identified with the "Havock's" assailant has since been discovered. It adds that apart from the foregoing, it is very unlikely that any further information will be available.—Reuter's Special.

NOT ITALIAN!

ROME, Sept. 1.

"It was not an Italian submarine which fired the torpedo, though no doubt Valencia will say that it was." This is the only comment in authoritative quarters regarding the attack on the "Havock." It is insisted that a Spanish nationalist would not knowingly attack a British warship.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSIAN VESSEL SUNK

ALGIERS, Sept. 1.

The 2,000 ton Russian vessel, 'Timityazev', was torpedoed and sunk last night by an unknown submarine, when she was 60 miles east of Algiers.

She is believed to have been en route to Port Said from Gibraltar. The crew of 26 men and three women were rescued by an Algerian fishing boat.

A later message says, two torpedoes struck "Timityazev" which was returning from Liverpool to Havre, carrying a cargo of coal to Port Said.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AID TO FRANCO

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Following a visit of the French Minister, M. Cambon, to the Foreign Office it is believed the French Government may abandon their intention to protest to the Non-Intervention Committee regarding Signor Mussolini's telegram to General Franco.

British circles opine that the protest would only open the door to a regrettable series of recriminations while it is unlikely that France would receive any satisfaction.

French circles consider that what they describe as blatancy of Italian support for General Franco cannot be overlooked and there are indications that the French attitude towards the Spanish war may shortly undergo a gradual change by reverting to the policy of pure neutrality and allowing the special Non-Intervention Decrees to lapse.

French circles in London disavow any new safety plans for the Mediterranean, but it is believed that both Britain and France might welcome some general arrangement for the prevention of attacks on shipping.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31.

Two hundred refugees and wounded soldiers, awaiting transportation at a bus station near Woosung, were bombed by aeroplanes alleged to be Japanese. Scores are reported killed and injured.—Reuter.

KISAN DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

Leaders Urge Congress Cabinets To Implement Kisan Charter Of Rights

Kisan Day was observed on Wednesday under the auspices of various Labour organisations at Lalbaug under the presidentship of Mr. B. T. Ranadive.

A resolution reiterating the peasant demands moved by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and supported by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

RESOLUTION

The following is the resolution.

"This meeting of the workers and the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Kisan propaganda Committee, B. P. T. U. C., Girni Kamgar Union, B. B. & C. I. Rly Union, and G. I. P. Rly. Union, pledges its support to the demands of the Kisans, as set forth in the Kisan Charter of Rights adopted by the All-India Kisan Sabha.

This meeting expresses its considered opinion that orders and policies announced by the Bombay Congress Ministers fall short of the Congress Agrarian programme as set out in the Congress Election Manifesto and the subsequent resolutions of the Faizpur Congress. The Working Committee, and the A. I. C. C. urges the Ministry to implement the following urgent and immediate demands of the Kisans of this presidency.

1. Remission of all arrears of land revenue for the famine and scarcity year of 1936-37. 2. Drastic reduction in current year's revenue demand. 3. Remission of all arrears of Landlord's rents and its reduction by 50 per cent. during the current year. 4. Stay of all proceedings legal and administrative for the collection of all rents. 5. Complete moratorium on the recovery of all Sahukar's debts pending full inquiry in the matter. 6. Reduction in irrigation and forest dues by 50 per cent. at least and 7. Abolition of the monopoly enjoyed by sugar companies in canal waters and their equitable distribution among these companies and the peasants.

NO ADEQUATE RELIEF.

Mr. Ranadive at the outset said that though the Congress was in power in Bombay, the condition of workers and peasants remained much the same, while Labour organisations and leaders were still under ban.

Speaking about the Bombay budget in relation to peasants, he said that the percentage of reduction of rent and revenue was only 1.5 per cent. i.e. 5 lakhs out of 3.5 crores. The budgets of provinces elsewhere also failed to carry out the drastic reduction as promised in the Congress Manifesto.

The failure to declare a moratorium or tackle the question of rural debts immediately in Bombay was all the more glaring, since such a measure would not have involved any alteration in the budget as such.

REMOVE BAN ON LEADERS.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in moving the resolution pointed out that the Bombay worker was primarily a peasant uprooted from the land, yet with his moorings in the village.

Working class leaders like Joglekar, Mirajkar Patkar, Ghate Adhikari, Anant Shetty, etc. still were suffering restrictions.

Heaven and earth were being moved with regard to Andaman prisoners, by the Congress, but what about the problem at home?

INADEQUATE REMISSION.

Mr. Yagnik supporting the resolution said that Bombay suffered as much from Zamindari system in its "Khote" and "Inamdar" evils.

It was a poor show he said that Bombay gave only 5 lakhs remission while in Madras (and elsewhere) Rs. 75 lakhs were shown in the Budget as remission.

Mr. Tambitkar hoped that working class leaders would be set free.

Messrs Zulmiram Choudhary (G. I. P. Union) and Bhise (G. K. U.) also spoke.

Meeting At Northbrook Gardens

A meeting of the workers and citizens was held at Northbrook Gardens to observe Kisan Day on Wednesday evening.

A resolution setting forth the Kisan's demands adumberated in the Kisan's Charter of Rights of the All-India Kisan Sabha was adopted.

Mr. M. Sahid presided. Messrs. L. K. Oak and Hasan Bakhari explained the resolution to the audience.

FOUR MORE ARABS KILLED

Renewed Tension In Palestine

JERUSALEM Sept. 1.

A renewed feeling of uncertainty has been produced in Palestine by the killing of four Arabs bringing the week's deaths through outrages to 8 Arabs and three Jews. Four Arab casualties today occurred in Northern Palestine.

While the authorities do not believe the necessity of undue apprehension, the precautionary police and army stand to measures are being maintained. The Jewish National Council has issued a manifesto urging Palestine Jewry to exercise restraint and maintain national discipline. The Arab Higher Committee issued a similar appeal to the Arabs yesterday.—Reuter.

IL DUCE-HITLER MEETING

Big Military Review At Munich

ROME, Aug. 31.

Though authoritative circles do no more than admit that a visit by Sgr. Mussolini to Herr Hitler is probable, it is generally understood that the visit will begin on September 25 or 26 and last for two or three days.

Sgr. Mussolini will fly to Herr Hitler's Bavarian retreat, Berchtesgaden, in his own tri-motor 'plane and will probably be accompanied by Count Ciano. He will be Herr Hitler's guest for a day and then accompany him to Munich for a big military review.—Reuter.

KISAN MEMORANDUM TO ORISSA MINISTRY

Demand For Moratorium Of Debts

CUTTACK, Sept. 1.

The All-India Kisan Day is being observed here. About 10,000 peasants arrived in Cuttack to present a memorandum to the Ministers. Most of them came from the flooded areas of this province.

At 1 p.m. they will march in procession through the main thoroughfares and assemble at the municipal grounds, where they will present their memorandum to the Ministers. Their demands include the reduction of rent by 50 per cent. revival of salt industry, moratorium of debts and a permanent solution of the flood problem.

A public meeting will be held in the evening.—United Press.

KISAN DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Resolutions demanding the abolition of the Zamindary system without compensation, introduction of free primary education without taxation, reduction of renty by 50 per cent. and the release of political prisoners and detenus were adopted at a meeting held to-night at the Albert Hall to observe the all-India Kisan Day. The meeting demanded that those members of the Bengal Assembly who voted against the peasants cause should resign immediately.—A.P

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Indian Mercantile offers to capable and influential Agents:—

SCIENTIFIC & LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTS TO SELL VERY LIBERAL COMMISSIONS FOR SELLING THEM. PERMANENT RENEWALS.

Agents wanted everywhere. Apply:—

INDIAN MERCANTILE INS. CO., LTD.
SIR PHEROZSHAW MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY.

Move For Embargo On Zanzibar Cloves

INSURANCE BILL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

Mathuradas Vissanji's Rejoinder To Law Member

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

After question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day Dr. Bannerjea continued his speech on the Insurance Bill and urged that the powers of the superintendent should not exceed what was absolutely necessary to carry out the duties. The speaker would prefer the appointment of a board composed of representatives of the different interests concerned, a Government officer being an ex-officio member. This Board should help and advise the Superintendent. The first object of legislation of this kind should be to safeguard the interests of policy-holders, but consistently with this the next object will be to encourage indigenous enterprise and help particular small insurers, who need help most.

HARDSHIP OF UNDERWRITERS

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji made an appreciative reference to the Law Member's work in bringing forward the Companies Bill and the present Bill and expressed the hope that he would add a third feather to his cap by bringing up Banking Legislation also. He wanted to know if the underwriters, who undertook the insurance of small craft, plying on coastal waters, were intended to be brought within the scope of the Bill.

The Law Member replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Vissanji argued that would be a great hardship on them, particularly the provision relating to deposits and working capital.

The Law Member intervening again stated that according to representation received from this class of insurers it was clear they were doing as much as one crore of rupees business. The Bill, therefore, was not likely to cause hardship in their case.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

Mr. Vissanji proceeding referred to the disparaging remarks made by the Law Member and other on Bombay's "Big Business" and declared that Bombay's position was attained as a result of pioneering work and venturesomeness. Bombay certainly had not grudged the prosperity and success of other provinces. As for Bombay making a big noise, the speaker asserted that the ears of the Government of India could not be reached by any other means.

Mr. Vissanji thought that the provision for allowing seven years for life companies against two given to general companies for completing the deposit was bound to cause hardship to general companies, which were few in number.

PROTECT EMPLOYEES.

Sardar Mangal Singh said that by the passing of the Companies Bill, Sir N. N. Sircar had tucked a feather to his cap and if the Insurance Bill was passed, he would add another feather to his cap. But, if he would pilot the Banking Bill, he would have the whole peacock on his head (Laughter) He welcomed the Bill as it would put insurance business in India on sound lines. The appointment of a Superintendent of Insurance was the pivot of the scheme of the Bill and he hoped that only an Indian Superintendent would be appointed. The House should see that the provisions of the Bill were so amended as to facilitate the working of the weaker insurance companies and give more representation to policy-holders on the Board of Directors. He urged the limitation of payment of commission by the Companies and protection of the interests of insurance companies' employees, particularly their Trade Unions to be recognised.

EMBARRASSING BILL

Mr. B. N. Chaudhry (Assam) thought that the Bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee was embarrassing. He felt inclined to move that the Bill be dropped. He pleaded for reducing the deposit from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Abdul Rasheed Chaudhry declared that the Government of India had been guilty of so many sins of omission and commission in the past that anything brought by them was suspect. In this instance the suspicion was that the Government were determined not to allow the spread of insurance companies. He also expressed opposition to the deposit in the initial stage.

"ILLEGITIMATE" CHILD

Mr. Badrinath Pande caused much laughter, when professing to make "an unconstitutional and unconventional" speech on behalf of the villager, he said the Bill seemed to him to be an illegitimate child of the (?) (knight) Sircar and dame Sen. (Laughter). It had been claimed to be a legitimate child, but it had Canadian, Irish, American and United Kingdom blood but very little of Indian or Bengali blood. (Renewed laughter). He wanted young India and young companies to prosper. The Congress stood for the underdog. He pleaded that bonuses be given to the lower staff in insurance companies not only to shareholders and policyholders.

PLEA FOR UNDERDOG

Sardar Sant Singh objected to the definition of Indian insurance companies, which he thought was calculated to give little protection to Indian companies competing with British concerns. He wanted the definition to be redrafted. He advocated a certain percentage of insurance companies funds being utilised for industries in India. Sardar Sant Singh urged the protection of employees of insurance companies.

Further debate was adjourned to Monday and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday and Friday will be devoted to non-official business.—A. P.

KARACHI CARTERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Premier's Assurance And Its Sequel

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

A demonstration was organised this morning by camel drivers, donkey-carters and coachmen under the auspices of the Transporters and Carriers Union to protest against the proposed amendment to the police act.

Hundreds of carts driven by animals started in a two mile long procession from Lyri carrying placards and terminated in the Sind Secretariat compound which was virtually besieged. Slogans were raised and Ministers and officials came out of their Chamber.

The Chief Minister Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah came to the terrace and received Doctor Tarachand Lalvani, leader of the demonstrators, who placed the grievances of the carters before him.

The Premier thereafter announced that the proposed amendment in the Police Act was intended for protecting the dumb animals from cruelty. But if carters assured him that they would treat the animals like human beings, i.e. if they would not treat these dump animals with cruelty, he would withdraw the amendment. The announcement was received with great joy and carters dispersed in order and called off the strike which they had declared this morning. —United Press.

IMPORT OF ZANZIBAR CLOVES

Move In Central Assembly For Embargo

SIMLA: Sept. 1.

Lobby talks indicate that some prominent members of the Central Assembly are contemplating to raise the question of placing an embargo on the import of cloves into India by means of a resolution.

No definite decision has yet been taken.

It is however learnt, that in case the time for a balloting of non-official resolutions has expired, a request may be made to the Government to allot a special day for a discussion on the resolution. —A. P.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR FRONTIER

Opening Balance To Make Two Ends Meet

ABBOTABAD, Sept. 1.

Presenting the budget in the Frontier Legislative Assembly Rai Bahadur Merchand Khanna, the Finance Minister said he anticipated receipts of Rs. 179.69 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 185.31 lakhs meeting the deficit from the opening balance of Rs. 7.61 lakhs, which at the close of the year would be reduced to Rs. 1.99 lakhs. Compared with the revised estimate for 1936/37 an improvement of Rs 5.75 lakhs was anticipated in the receipts and an excess of Rs. 5.12 lakhs, in the expenditure of which the beneficient departments would receive 2.21 lakhs.

Under the capital debt head transactions receipts are estimated at Rs. 177.64 lakhs and disbursements Rs. 181.67 lakhs, the former including a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs raised in the open market for repayment of the Central Government loan and expenditure on the Malakand Hydro electric Scheme.

GOVT'S PLANS.

The Finance Minister said it had been decided to construct a tuberculosis sanatorium, reorganise primary education and afford further facilities to technical and industrial training. Arrears of land revenue "Abiana" of Rs. 84,000 will be remitted. Wholesale remissions could not be reasonably expected but it is proposed to examine individual cases for relief.

Regarding argumentation of provincial resources the Finance Minister said that the Motor Tax, which had been imposed would bring Rs. 1.40 lakhs annually while the Entertainment Tax would shortly come before the House. Retrenchments were effected under heads 'contingencies' and travelling allowances,' which would save Rs. 1 lakh this year and double that amount in future years.—A.P.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEMAND IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

The programme of the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly has been officially issued. The Finance Minister will present the budget for 1937-38 on the opening day on September 10.

General discussion on this will take place on the next day. Voting on demands for grants will continue for a week from September 13.

On September 21 the Premier will move a resolution demanding the summoning of a Constituent Assembly. Official Bills introduced in the session relate to payment of salaries and amendment to the Police Act while another is designed to empower the Assembly Committee to summon witnesses to give evidence before it. —A.P.

Govt. Advocate's Salary Reduced

ALLAHABAD: Sept. 1.

It is understood the salaries of the Government Advocate and Assistant Advocate of the Allahabad High Court will be reduced to Rs. 750 and 500 respectively.

They were formerly drawing Rs. 1,500 and 750 respectively.—United Press.

FOREIGN SECRETARY HECKLED

Satyamurty's Questions On India And League Of Nations

SIMLA: Sept. 1.

Persistent questions were addressed to the Home Secretary Mr. Thorne and Foreign Secretary, Col. Parsons, relating to India's relations with the League of Nations being its original member.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether Government propose to approach the League of Nations on behalf of India to represent the feeling against the Palestine Report?

Mr. Thorne replied that this was not a matter in respect of which the Government of India could properly approach the League otherwise then in consultation with His Majesty's Government, whose attention will specifically be invited to this question. He added communications had passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State which defined the feeling of Indian Muslims on the Palestine Report after its publication. The major responsibility in this matter was obviously with the Mandator Power - Hence the Government of India preferred to approach the League in consultation with His Majesty's Government.

On the question as to whether there was any Statutory or Conventional restriction in India approaching the League directly i would require notice."

FOREIGN SECRETARY HECKLED

Addressing the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Satyamurti asked whether the Government of India as an original member of the League were ever consulted by the League or by His Majesty's Government over the Spanish situation or the Sino-Japanese situation?

Col. Parsons replying in the negative said that the League had not consulted Government of India on these issues and they had no reason to suppose that consultation with other members of the League had taken place.

To supplementaries Col. Parsons said that His Majesty's Government constantly consulted the Government of India in League affairs.

Question: Were the Government of India consulted relating to Spanish or Chinese situation?

Col. Parson: I can't answer off hand but I think not.

Question: Did Government of India protest?

Col. Parsons: Government of India thinks that it does not concern them.

AFGHAN SARDAR'S HUNGER-STRIKE

Col. Parsons admitted in the Assembly "Afghan Princes" are on hunger-strike at Nainital if by the term "Afghan Princes" reference was made to Sardar Mohamed Sarwar Khan and Sardar Mohamed Umarkhan, who courted arrest on July 31 by attempting to leave for Afghanistan without permission but were released from on August 10. The Sardars are reported to be heavily in debt and they, therefore, asked for grant of a loan for liquidation of their debts and increase in their allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem each. Government could not accede to their requests, firstly, because they cannot accept responsibility for debts incurred by Afghan refugees and secondly because allowance of Rs. 250 per month which supplemented by certain other concessions, is drawn by each at present is considered adequate.—A. P. Special.

Indian Soft Coke Cess Bill

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Indian Soft Coke Cess (Reconstitution of Committee) Bill which was circulated for opinion at the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly is expected to be taken up for consideration in this session at Simla.

The object of the Bill is to reconstitute the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, which was set up by the Government of India in 1929, due mainly to the efforts of the Indian Mining Federation. —United Press.

Andrews For Orissa Flood Relief

SIMLA: Sept. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews whose health has improved during his stay in Simla has written to Mr. Biswanath Das, the Premier of Orissa, that he had already taken up the question of a permanent solution of the floods problem of Orissa and hopes to be able to pay a visit to Calcutta for consultation on the spot towards the end of November.—A. P. Special.

NOTICE ISSUED ON CAWNPORE EDITOR

ALLAHABAD: Sept. 1.

Notices have been issued by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in the names of the Manager, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Vartaman", a Hindi daily of Cawnpore, for alleged offence of contempt of court.

The paper published, it is stated, a comment which calculated to prejudice the trial of one Shivanand in the Court of the City Magistrate, Cawnpore.—United Press.

INDIAN FIRM ACCEPTS ITALIAN GOVT.'S OFFER

Col. Parsons Throws Light On The Latest Position In Regard To Mohamedali & Co.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The latest position in regard to the Mohamedali and Co. was explained by Col. Parsons during the Assembly question time when replying to Mr. Satyamurthi he stated negotiations for the disposal of the firm's property have reached an advanced stage. Government have heard unofficially that the firm has accepted the offer made to them by the Italian Government. No up-to-date figure is available of the Indians separately in the district of Harar but the total for all British subjects and protected persons there was reported in July 1936 as 150. Government have no reasons to suppose that the Indians in Harar District are being maltreated and do not think any further action is called for at present.

Replying to Mr Badri Dati Pande, the leader of the House stated the services of Mr J. Rowlatt, Junior Parliamentary Counsel have been obtained for a period of six months with effect from Aug 7 to advise the Political Department as regard legal and drafting points arising in the course of their discussions with the states in regard to Federation. While so employed, he draws a compensatory allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem in addition to his English rate of pay which is at present 1200 sterling per annum. This is payable from the budget of the Political Department.

Replying to the same member Col. Parsons stated the Government have no information about the report that Japan is entering into an alliance with Siam in cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Kra which will reduce the searoute between Japan and India by about 600 miles, thus avoiding a detour to Singapore.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether the Government of India propose to ask provincial Governments whether they insist on British troops being retained here for internal security purposes and whether they are not satisfied with Indian troops for this purpose. Mr. Ogilvie replied in the negative.

A FEW STATE PRISONERS

The number of state prisoners with whom the Home Department is concerned and whom the Government of India have power to release is very small stated Mr. J. A. Thorne replying to Mr. Saksena. He added, their cases are reviewed every six months. The same is true of persons subject to restrictive orders and of persons convicted of sedition or kindred offences. The Government do not propose to pass general orders of release or removal of restrictions.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS

Govt. Of India's Part And Share Of Cost

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Government of India's position regarding the maintenance and transfer of prisoners was explained by Mr. R. F. Mudie, who replying to Mr. Saksena stated that prisoners are transferred from one province to another under Sec. 29 of the Prisoners Act 1900. Before Aug. 1 1937 power to transfer the prisoners from one province to another was vested in the Governor-General-in-Council but now such transfer requires the order of the Province from which the prisoner is to be transferred and the consent of the Province to which he is to be transferred.

CENTRAL GOVT SHARE.

As regards expenditure incurred in keeping such prisoners it is a matter for arrangement between the Governments concerned For the cost of maintenance of terrorist prisoners in the Cellular Jail in Andamans, the Provincial Governments concerned make contributions. For instance the whole cost of certain special jail staff is employed to look after these prisoners is recovered from the Provinces as also 2/5ths of the salary of the Superintendent and Medical Officer. It is not possible to estimate exactly what amount is incurred on account of terrorist prisoners that is borne by Central Government.

There are at present 23? terrorist prisoners in the Cellular Jail. Two hundred and forty-[illegible] from Bengal, seven from Madras, six from Punjab 16 from Bihar, six from Assam, three from Delhi and one from Ajmer. There are also some volunteer convicts there but I cannot give figures for them.

The Central Government have no expenditure to incur in maintaining the Deoli Camp.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN SIND

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: Sept. 1.

An informal conference of about forty Assembly members convened this morning by the Premier in the Assembly Hall appointed two more Committees to scrutinise Government's Educational and Public Health policy respectively. The Committees will be composed of two members each of Parties in the Assembly, while the Educational Committee will have the Director of Public Instruction as Secretary, and Premier as President.

The Sind Assembly is meeting at 1 p.m. for the last day of the present session to dispose of official Bills amending the Police, Irrigation and Tobacco Acts and establishing a famine Fund.

The Westbound Imperial Airmail left Croydon at 10-25 this morning.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE ANSWER FROM ARAMIS'S COUSIN

Bazin set out for Tours the next morning, and was told to be back within a week.

Exactly a week later Bazin, fresh as a daisy, entered the Parpaillot inn just as the four friends were having their breakfast.

"Monsieur Aramis, the answer from your cousin", he said.

The four friends exchanged a joyful glance. Half the work was done, though it was, of course, the shortest and the easiest part.

"Good God!" cried Aramis, laughing, "poor Michon will never learn to write properly. See what she writes, Athos", he continued, passing the letter to him.

"Who is Michon?" asked a dragoon.

"Oh, an adorable little sempstress, whom I love dearly," replied Aramis. Meanwhile, after a quick glance at the contents of the letter Athos had commenced to read it aloud in order to kill suspicion.

"I NEVER DREAM"

"My dear Cousin,—My sister and I are rather good at interpreting dreams, and we are awfully afraid of them. But of your dream I hope it may be said to be an illusion. Goodbye! Take care of yourself, and let us have some news from you sometimes."

MARIE MICHON.

"And what dream does she mean?" inquired the dragoon.

"Well, dash it", said Aramis, "that's plain enough! I have told her about a dream I have had."

"I see. Many people like to tell their dreams, but I never dream", said the dragoon.

"You are very fortunate", replied Athos. "I wish I could say the same."

"Never", repeated the dragoon, delighted that a man like Athos could envy him anything.

As to Bazin, he went to sleep on a heap of straw, and dreamed that Aramis had become Pope and was adorning his head with a cardinal's hat.

ENGLISH POULTRY

ON

SHOW AT POONA

11, Connaught Road

12TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

(ADMISSION FREE)

SPECIAL PARSI EXCURSION TRAIN
RETURN TICKET Rs. 3-4

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World of Wireless

BRITISH LISTENER AND RADIO DRAMA

Enthusiastic Response To B. B. C. Enquiry

Housewives, retired Army officers, miners, school-mistresses, Civil Servants, weavers, and unemployed were among a 'panel' of 350 men and women drawn from all parts of Great Britain, which recently co-operated with the BBC in its efforts to discover listeners' reactions to radio drama and feature programmes. Each week the members of the 'panel' were sent questions about plays and features broadcast from the BBC's Home stations. Eight thousand of these questionnaire forms, relating to forty-seven broadcasts, were completed, the answers being analysed and sent to the Features and Drama Department.

Productions during the period of the inquiry covered a wide range. Shakespeare was represented by "Antony" and "Cleopatra" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Adapted plays included works by Barrie, Galsworthy, Eugene O'Neill, and Tchekov, and among plays specially written for broadcasting were Philip Wade's "Wait for Me", and "We gave our Grandmother", by Richard Hughes.

GREAT VARIETY

Feature-programmes of all kinds were represented. "Louisa wants a Bicycle," "The Trial of Warren Hastings", "The First Days of Steam', and "The Last Days of Sail" were varied with adapted stories such as Sapper's "The Second Round," and John Hilton's "And Now Good-bye". The comments of listeners were invited on broadcasts of works by Euripides, G. K. Chesterton, Ivor Brown, and Mrs. Henry Wood and on Victorian melodrama and a Broadway 'thriller.'

Each of these very different types of programmes was given some good points, and, from the point of view of the BBC extremely useful criticisms on details or production were received. Classical plays, especially Shakespeare, were popular. Listeners felt that there was a place for Victorian melodrama, provided that it was broadcast only occasionally. There was a feeling that comedy had not been allotted a fair share of programme time. How to make a play easy to follow was shown to be the most important of the outstanding problems of production. Part of the problem is the need to make it easier to identify the characters, and listeners asked for the selection, where possible, of plays with small casts. It was suggested that the characters should be announced in the order of their appearance at the beginning as well as at the end of a play, and the BBC was urged to make frequent use of names in dialogues.

Listeners supported the policy of using sound effects, including incidental music, with restraint.

CRITICISM

On the whole, subjects chosen for feature programmes were interesting to listeners; but the construction of these programmes was often criticised. Criticism was made from two points of view: that features were not dramatic enough, and that they were 'too scrappy and disjointed.'

It was shown that in all forms of dramatic production there is a real relationship between the length of a production and its entertainment value. The majority of listeners thought that a production of longer than an hour was at a serious disadvantage—many found not only that it was difficult to concentrate for longer than an hour, but that domestic circumstances made it difficult to listen for a longer period. It was frequently urged, however, that productions such as Shakespearian works, which cannot be compressed into an hour, should not be abandoned on that account, but that the play should be broken up by a short interval, as are the longer symphony concerts. (Approx. 550 words.)

TRISTAN DA CUNHA TO LISTEN TO DAVENTRY

Communal Receiving-Set On World's Loneliest Island

Collective listening to the BBC's programmes from the Empire station at Daventry will be made possible for the inhabitants of Tristan da Cunha— 'the world's loneliest island'—as a result of a visit to London now being made by the Island's Resident Chaplain, the Rev. Harold Wilde.

When he turns to the island towards the end of the year, the Rev. Wilde will take with him an all-wave receiving set with which he has been presented. The set will be installed in a community centre, so that as many as possible of the Islanders, numbering about 200, will be able to listen. Good reception of Transmissions 1, 4, 5, and 6 from Daventry is expected.

A large-capacity accumulator, which will be charged by a small dynamo driven by a miniature windmill, will provide the power supplies for the receiver, which, necessarily, is of the battery type. L.T. current will be fed direct to the receiver, and H. T. through a convertor.

It is also possible that the Rev. Wilde will take back with him a small transmitter. If he is able to do so, the apparatus will be of a type suitable for the transmission of both telephony and telegraphy, and would be used for communication with Cape Town. (Approx. 205 words.)

Tristan da Cunha, the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin, is about 2,000 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 4,000 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,500 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. From the middle of the eighteenth century it was the resort of British and American sealers, and passed into British possession in 1816. When the garrison placed on the Island was withdrawn, Corporal William Glass (d. 1853), with his wife and two children, elected to remain. They, with two masons employed on the garrison quarters, formed the present settlement. Some years later, coloured women from St. Helena and others from Cape Colony arrived to join the settlement. The British strain, however, is predominant among the inhabitants, who are noted for their longevity. In 1933, they numbered 163. They raise crops and own sheep, cattle, and pigs. A council of four (one of its members acting as chairman) governs the Island. (Approx. 155 words.)

COINCIDENCE

A story of coincidence in which the Empire station at Daventry plays a part is told by Charles Brewer, the BBC's Assistant Director of Variety.

While in conversation with friends in Sheffield, Brewer repeated some 'gags' that had been broadcast from London a few days previously by Jack Benny, the well-known American broadcasting entertainer. Brewer's host then switched on a receiving-set to demonstrate how efficiently it worked on short-wave stations. The programme from the first station to be received caused everyone in the room to look at Brewer in amazement..... They were listening to Jack Benny telling in identical terms the very story that Brewer had just repeated.

The explanation is that the first broadcast had been recorded and was then being radiated in the Empire programmes from Daventry. (Approx .130 words.)

SPANISH CIVIL WAR

(Continued from page 6)

the Fascists, Franco failed to capture power. The masses acted swiftly and unitedly; some instinctively and others consciously followed their militant leaders: badly armed and badly disciplined they stormed the military barracks of Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, San Sebastian, Malaga and defeated and disarmed the rebels. Within a few days the rebellion was completely stamped out from Eastern half of Spain, but the rebels succeeded in retaining their hold on Western Spain. When one looks back on the character of the obstacles the Spanish people have had to overcome, it is almost inconceivable that they have been to hold out for a year; and not only hold out but to have been able to create an invincible army and airforce.

During the first stage of the war, the initiative obviously lay with the rebels. In quick succession Badajos, Irun, San Sebastian, Toledo, after heroic resistance which have few parallels in history, fell. By the beginning of November the rebels were only a few miles from Madrid, on Novemer 6th when the Government was transferred to Valencia the fall of the capital seemed imminent. The whole world said Madrid was doomed unless some miracle happened.

A Miracle

But a miracle did happen,—a modern miracle, the International Brigade, an expression of the active solidarity of the international proletariat. Franco's mercenaries were stopped at the gates of Madrid by the International Brigade and the fifth regiment organised by the Communist Party.

The fall of Malaga was a severe blow to the Republic. But this disaster only intensified the determination of the people to overcome the serious defects in their military organisation as well as to close up the ranks of the working class. Dolores Ibaruri, better known as Passionara, voiced the sentiment of the masses when she demanded: "The volunteer units must be reorganised as regular troops. A thorough purge of incapable elements, saboteurs, and traitors must be carried through in the army."

The supreme task of the moment was to bring the different semi-independent party militias under a centralised and unified control, to organise a General Staff, to reorganise the People's Army and to lay the foundation of a war industry. The Caballero Government, failed to accomplish the task. Therefore, Caballero had to resign and was replaced by a sterner and more determined element.

The unified command was established only in the Madrid under General Miaja a member of the Central Executive of the C. P. The victory of Guadaljara achieved under the Madrid command, in itself a historic event in the world history, showed the possibility of the Peoples' army and the air force. Guadaljara also laid bare the bluff of Fascist military might. Having suffered the crushing defeat at Guadaljara, the Fascist international turned their eyes towards Bilbao. With unlimited supply of latest types of Aeroplanes, tanks, artillery, and massed battalions from Germany and Italy, Franco took two and a half months to occupy Bilbao. The Basque country, situated far away and completely cut off from the rest of the Republican territories, not having even sufficient rifles for its militia, put up a heroic resistance. On June 20, the Basque militia retreated to Santander.

Prospects

After one year of the civil war, it can now be definitely stated that all the chances of victory are on the side of the Republican Spain. During this one year the Republic has created a People's army of half a million strong, well-trained and well disciplined and well armed. It has also laid the basis of war industries. The Socialists and Communists are working in close co-operation and the complete unification of these two bodies is only a matter of days; the anarchists rank and file are also responding to the tasks. The disruptive elements represented by the P. O. U. M. and the anarchist libertarian youths, etc. are suppressed. The masses of Spain never felt so confident of victory as they do to-day under the newly constituted Government.

Non-Intervention Farce

The Western Powers are still carrying on with the farce of Non-Intervention by which the Spanish Government is deprived of all help while Franco continues to receive unlimited supply of men and material from Mussolini and Hitler. The Soviet union, inspite of tremendous difficulties, distance, and opposition from other powers is the only country which has rendered all possible help to the legitimate Spanish Government. It was with Russian arms that Madrid stopped Franco at its gate; and it was with technical help from Russia that the Spanish war industries, the air force, and the peoples army have been built.

The Republican Government is observing the anniversary of the Civil war by leading an offensive on four fronts. And while the Government is succeeding steadily and surely, Britain, as usual, is again preparing another plan which intends to recognise Franco and give him belligerent rights. But fortunately France this time is taking up a firmer attitude than before. If France can now successfully co-operate with Soviet Union, in defence of the Spanish Democracy, it may well become the turning point in International affairs.

CROSLEY RADIOS SALE

A CORRECTION

In the Advertisement of Crosley Radios which appeared in this paper on 1st September, the Sale Price of Westminster AC Model was printed as "Rs. 136" by mistake whereas it should be Rs. 186. We regret the inconvenience caused by this unfortunate error in print, to all those who enquired for or bought these sets.

U. S. L. SERVICE
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

OPPORTUNITY for PARSI VETERINARY GRADUATE

PARSI VETERINARY GRADUATE (G. B. V. C.) desiring employment should immediately write to or personally apply to the SECRETARY, Y.M.P.A., Bisni House, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

UNIFORM EXCISE POLICY FOR INDIA

Conference Of Provincial Excise Ministers On Nov. 8

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 31.

With reference to news appearing in papers that there ought to be a uniform excise policy for India, it is now learnt that the Government of India has decided to hold a conference of provincial Excise Ministers on November 8 at New Delhi, to discuss the problems relating to the imposition by provincial Governments of excise duties on medicinal preparations. It is further learnt that Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda States are invited to participate in the Conference. It is further learnt that the Conference will also discuss what arrangements can be made for a closer liaison between the Customs and Excise Departments for the control of imported spirits and spirituous preparations. The question of exemptions for medicines required for charitable purposes will also be discussed.

9 LAKHS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

The Baroda City Municipality has sanctioned nine lakhs rupees for having better pipes for water supply.

Cholera has slightly subsided in Songadh and Vyara talukas, but it persists in village Orana of Kamrej taluka, resulting in 14 deaths in five days.

Mr. Ambalal Vakil has been elected as President of Mehsana District Prajamandal.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Baroda Journalists Association has passed a resolution urging India Government to reduce duties on newsheets in reams.

A draft of the 5/6 Rajputana Regiment, stationed at Secunderabad, under the command of Major W A L James, left yesterday evening by the s.s. "Santhia" for the Far East for internal security duties.

The Sangli State Women's Conference will be held at Shahapur (near Belgaum) in the third week of October. Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli will preside.

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS.

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

& PILLS

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Tel. Address:—Ligature Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

The OLD INN SIGN IS A BRITISH INSTITUTION

Old English Inn Signs—No. 23

THE BAG O' NAILS

Once a very common sign, the name being a comical corruption of 'Bacchanals.' An early example of this sign which once stood in the Tyburn Road pictured Pan with a group of satyrs. It came to be known as the "Devil and Bag of Nails" and many other public-houses later took up that name. In some instances the name "Bag o' Nails" has been used slangily to denote houses whose real names were not even remotely connected with Bacchanals.

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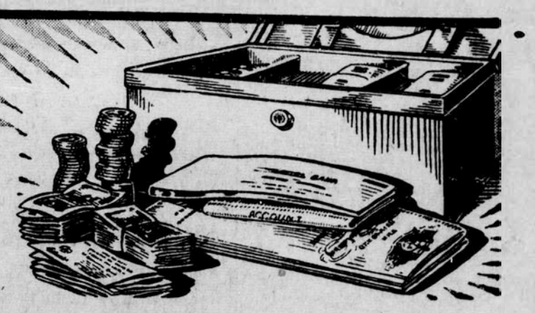

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Better And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on hedge selling and liquidation.

BULLION BETTER.

London gold and silver ruled better.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady. Base metals improved slightly.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat more active on scattered enquiry. Giltedged securities did not attract much interest but prices kept fairly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Sept. 1.

Previous closing	9.18
To-day's opening	9.11
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	9.09
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Previous closing	5.28
To-day's opening	5.25
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	5.20
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 185-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 1.

Cotton continued to fall on scattered hedging and selling with prices approaching the new loan level but at the lower stage the market offered resistance on scattered trade buying and shorts covering.

Trading in October began at 9.11 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing. Prices gave way under liquidation and hedging but with the loan question checking further fall the market partially rallied on trade buying with unfavourable weekly weather report imparting some steadiness and October recovering to 9.13 with a fairly good undertone.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.09 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.28/9.26) 9.11/9.10
October (9.28/9.27) 9.09/9.07
December (9.31/9.31) 9.11/9.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

American October (5.32) 5.26
American December (5.34) 5.28
Sakels November 7.36
Sakels January 7.47

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 186-8 and Rs. 185-12. The closing rate at 8-30 p.m. was Rs 186-4 in the Cotton Brokers' Association.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 1.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8 1/2

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 3/4 paid and value.
Dunlop September (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.
Lightning September (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 value) 8 13/16 buyers
Forward July September (9 volue) 8 15/16 buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta September October (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 1/8
Linseed La Plata September (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October £13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 100 1/4 and December 100 1/4. The early activity was due to better overnight foreign cables which brought in fairly good buying while reports of lack of sufficient rains in argentine induced further support but subsequently the demand slowed down.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered buying by mill interests influenced by reports of insufficient rains in Argentine with September further improving to 1.04 1/8.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The market was closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 1.

Previous closing	4.96 13/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.96 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 1.

Previous closing	4.96.62
To-day's opening	4.96.80
To-day's closing	4.96.62

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 1.

Previous closing	132.82
To-day's opening	132.81
To-day's closing	132.79

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 1.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.79 but on absence of support rate fell to 4.96.45 movements thereafter were small and unimportant.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.96.62

Franc opened at 132.81 and continued quietly steady with not much variation.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 132.79.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.024) 10.024
New York on Bombay (37.54) 37.51
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.43) 94.39
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£261 1/4 buyers £261 3/4 sellers. Steady) £261 3/4 buyers £262 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£21 9/16 buyers £21 5/8 sellers. Steady) £21 3/4 buyers £21 13/16 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£61 1/4 to £62 1/4) £61 1/4 to £62 1/4
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought. Offerings small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 1.

Spot	(19 3/4d.) 19 3/4d.
Forward	(19 5/8d.) 19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-11) £7-0-0 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 100 5/8 as against the previous closing at 99 7/8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Silver ready	51	3	0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51	3	0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51	5	0
Gold ready	34	10	3
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34	9	0
Sovereigns	22	3	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Wheat September	5	4	0
Wheat January	5	10	3
Wheat May	5	7	0
Linseed September	8	1	9
Linseed May	7	12	6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations.

Rs. a. p.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-11-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at Rs. 97-10-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

Opening	97	12	0
Highest	97	12	0
Lowest	97	10	0
Closing	97	10	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 1.

4-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian (£92) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 7/8) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 1.

2-30 p.m

Giltedgeds were steady to firm. Otherwise markets were generally dull and easier owing to the lack of fresh support.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (156-3) 158-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-9) 68-9
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8
Musical Industries (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (70-4 1/2) 70-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£96 1/2) £96
Dunlop Rubber (35-3) 35-3
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-1 1/2
Ford Motors (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£82 1/4) £82
British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 151-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-3) 30-10 1/2
Distillers (109-6) 109-6
Bradford Dyer (£8) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7 3/4) £8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-9) 54-9
Fine Catton Spinners (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-9) 31-9
Inter Nickels (63-1 1/2) 62-0
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 76-3
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 22-0
Donaro Teas (49-0) 49-0
Empire of India (35-0) 35-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-1 1/2) 39-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (38-9) 37-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-3) 37-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (17-9) 17-6
Rio Tintos (£21) £21
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13) £13
Association Portland Cements (92-6) 92-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (120-0) 120-0
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£48 1/8) £48 1/8
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (130-0) 130-6
Musical Eagle (14-1 1/2) 13-9
Shell Transport (107-6) 106-3
Royal Dutch (£45 3/4) £45 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) ££63 3/8
L and Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82) £81 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 1.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 55 3/8) dol 54
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 55 5/8) dol 54 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 110 7/8) dol 107 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 3/4) dol 129

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Easy On Paris Selling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet, but generally steady until the afternoon, when Paris selling caused an easier trend, especially among oils and diamonds. Japanese failed to maintain fully yesterdays improvement. Chinese were steadier.

Among the commodities cotton weakened on bearish private crop estimates.

Wall Street opened easy.

Karachi Produce Market

Karachi, Sept. 1.

Rs. a. p.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	17	7	6
Punjab January	15	5	9
Desi American January	20	7	0
Tone: weak.			
Wheat September	29	4	6
Wheat October	29	12	9
Wheat November	30	4	9
Tone: dull.			
Gram September	22	13	6
Gram October	23	3	3
Gram November	23	10	0
Toria September	41	8	6
Toria November	42	1	6
Toria December	42	5	6
Toria February	39	8	0
Cottonseed September	14	7	0
Cottonseed January	16	1	3

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Fully Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Jutes ruled steady but business was a limited scale. In coals the undertone continued fully steady and in some instances better prices were obtained. A fair list of business resulted in teas. In miscellaneous. Indian irons and Burmas were steady at last levels while consolidated tins met with some request at hardening rates. Others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 97/12, five per cent loan 1939/44 105/13, five per cent loan 1945/55 120/6, three per cent U.O. 1961/66 97/10 five per cent U.P. bonds 1944 113.

Banks:—Ballygunge 106, Reserve 126.

Cottons:—Cawnpore textiles 2/10, new Victoria ord 1/7.

Coals:—Amalgamated 26/10, Bengal Nagpur 31/4, Bengal 336, Bokaro and Ramgur 18/6 odd lot, Burrakur 16/10, do pref 130, Churulia 2/2, Dhemo Main 11/13 small lot, Deoli 7/8, Equitable 36/8, Hurriladih 16/4, New Berbhoom 17, Mundulpore 9/10, North Damuda 5/4, Parasea 1/10, Samla 2/14, Union 22/4, West Jamuria 23 cum div, Bhalgora 4/3, East India 24/4, Nazira 9/4, Searsole 4/3, Singaran B 1/11.

Jutes:—Agarpara 18/4, Cheviot 163/8, Clive 24/12, Howrah 50/12, Kamarhatty 500 ex div, do pref 131 ex div, Presidency 4/2, Standard 263/8, Bally 172 small lot, do pref 136/8, Ft. William 233, Hooghly pref 19/2, Lawrence pref 120 small lot, Reliance 63/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/11, ex div. Consolidated tin 7/15, Indian copper 3/6, Dalmia cement ord. 1/1 prem. do. defd 3/1, do pref 99/8 small lot, Bengal telephone ord 22/12, Mozaffarpore electric 14, Patna electric 19, Burn and Co. seven per cent pref 137 small lot, Hukumchand steel 10/2, Indian Malleable casting defd 2, Indian iron 50/5, do right 50/4, Kumardhubi pref 77 small lots, Marshalls 1/14, steel Corporation pref 93/8 small odd lots, B. I. corporation ord. 4/3, B. B. petrol 5/15, Shree Gopal paper 9/12, Titaghur paper second pref rupees fifty, paidup 52/8, Bengal Assam Steamship ord 253/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 2/12, East India 11, Chandypore 101, Dessai Purbuttia 231/8, Gungaram 355. Hattikhira 27/4, Hoograjuli 15, Ledo 180 small odd lot, New Dooars 736, Nagri Farm 24/12, Oodlabari 27/4, Seajuli 24, Singell 72, Tezpore 9/7—A.P.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 1.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Southeast Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea. The low pressure area in North Bengal and Bihar has become unimportant. The monsoon has been vigorous in Assam, active in Bengal and Bihar, and generally weak elsewhere. Widespread thundershowers have occurred in and near Western Himalayas. A fresh Western disturbance is affecting the Northwest Frontier where the temperatures continue to be appreciably above the normal.

Rain has also been nearly general in Konkan, local in Orissa and North Madras Coast and occurred in a few stations in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1/9/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees 0.0 (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 54.86 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1560 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near latitude 25 deg N and longitude 97 deg. E in upper Burma was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19hrs 50 mts (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 31st August 1937.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-9-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 27th day of August 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department	35,44,40,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	174,38,94,000
(b) Legal tender in Burma only	3,43,10,000
Total Notes issued	213,24,44,000
Total Liabilities	213,24,44,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.48 per cent.	

ASSETS.— Rs.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	61,13,94,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,38,29,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Asset	213,24,44,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 27th August 1937.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits—	
(a) Government x	10,44,42,000
(b) Banks	36,84,81,000
(c) Others	50,61,000
Bills Payable	8,50,000
Other Liabilities	83,77,000
Rupees	58,72,11,000

xIncludes £.92,100 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS.— Rs.

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	35,43,06,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,34,000
Rupee Coin	6,41,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,84,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	10,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	14,43,14,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
Investments	7,92,33,000
Other Assets	79,99,000
Rupees	58,72,11,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

London, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest prices.		
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd	£0	10	6
Guest, Kee & Nettlefold	1	15	9
Turner and Newall	4	12	6
Associated Elec. Industries	2	9	6
Attock Oil	1	14	3
Associated Portland Cement	4	12	6
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord	2	4	0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0	5	0
Beira Railways	1	11	6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0	15	0
Marconi International Marine	1	17	9
Western Union Telegraph	dol	5.75	
General Electric Ordinary	4	6	6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0	19	6
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	1	8	3
International Rly. of C. America	dol	6.50	
Malayalam Plantations	1	18	9
British Burma Petroleum	0	8	6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2	4	0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1	14	9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1	8	0
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0	5	1½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol	25.00	
American Radiator	dol	19.75	
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol	61.50	
American Can Company	dol	103.00	
General Foods Corporation	dol	36.50	
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0	12	4½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0	6	0
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0	12	3
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	3	5	9
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ltd.	1	4	6
Capital Securities Trust units	0	9	9
Trust of Bank & Insurance shares	1	0	6
Trust of Bank Share units	0	19	6
Trust of Insurance Share units	1	2	0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0	10	3
	02	p.c.	p.a.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON JAMMU SATYAGRAHIS

SRINAGAR (Kashmir):

Sept. 1.

A Kashmir Government 'Communique' states:—

The number arrested in the Jammu uptodate in connection with the present agitation is 259. Of these 105 were released without trial on tendering an apology. 18 were admonished and acquitted and in the case of 44, including 15 women, their trial is pending. One hundred and ninety-two have been convicted and the unexpired portions of the sentences on 8 of those, who have expressed regret and given an undertaking of good behaviour have been remitted and they will be released to-day.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1895 reg tons Capt A A Lewis arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general cargo

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg tons Capt E W Courtney arrived from Bassein via Madras Colombo and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt A Capurro arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Manila Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

L Edward's s.s. Lindenfels of 5193 reg tons Capt A Focke sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Baroda of 1888 reg tons Capt C J Feiler sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Dryfus s.s. Constantinos Lauloudis of 2786 reg tons Capt N Cottos sailed for Portsaid (for orders) with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst sailed for Durban via Seychelles and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt A Capurro sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-9-37.

S S Pres Polk (FFC) for American Ports via Suez and Portsaid.

S S Naldera (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Bankura (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S City of Bath (FFC) for American Ports via Colombo Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 1.

5 Caboto 3147 Trieste 3-9 L Triestino
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 2-9 M M
9 Ginyo Maru 6128 Kundla 2-9 N Y K
10 Constantinos Loulioudis 2786 Port Said for orders 1-9 L Dreyfus
15 Mayebashi Maru 4321 Japan 2-9 N Y K
16 Kenya 4646 Durban 1-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888 Persian Gulf 1-9 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 2-9 M M
10/11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Goalpara 3216 Madras 3-9 M M
D/E Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 4-9 T Morrison
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
N/C Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 5-9 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Nalgora 2-9-37 P and O
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Kabinga 6-9 Killick N Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon
Castalia 8-9-37 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO

Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 30-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Atlanta City 2-9-37 M M
Pres Polk 2-9-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Varsova 4-9-37 M M
Barpeta 2-9-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 1-9-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalapadma 3-9-37 Scindia S N
Jalaveera 1-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 4-9-37 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 6-9-37 Turner Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Dalgoma 2-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
Soudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels 1-9-37 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 3-9-37 Killick Nixon
Kabinga 11-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 10-9-37 L Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Mayeba ni Maru 3-9-37 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 7-9-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O S N
Ginyo Maru 15-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 2-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-9-37 M M

FOR BASRA

Bankura 2-9-37 M M
Vasna 8-9-37 M M
Varsova 9-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 4-9-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Goalpara 30-8-37
S S Vasna and boats 30-8-37
S S Cambay Star 30-8-37
S S Netravati 30-8-37
S S Jehangir 30-8-37
S S Coast Campanero 30-8-37

EXPORTS.

S S Caboto for Venice: 2000 bags g. nut seeds M Bhuta.

For Genoa: 805 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Trieste: 125 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Piranes: 1205 bags linseed A H Diab.

For Istanbul: 40 bales cotton grey yarn E D Sassoon.

For Famagusta: 17 bales cotton grey shirting R Shantilal.

S S Lindenfels for Suez: 19 bales cotton white A H Diab.

For Antwerp: 2000 packets g nut oil cake P Oomerbhoy.

S S Neldara for Hongkong: 15 bales cotton g m twist H M S Shoorty; 85 bales cotton grey yarn P Madhavani; 115 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 20 bales cotton grey yarn A Virjee.

S S Hindustan for Portsaid: 99081 bags flax seed in bulk Ralli Bros.

S S Victoria for Genoa. 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Dalgoma for London: 5 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 1350 bags g nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 41 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 9 bales cotton cutting The Overseas Cotton Waste.

For Hull: 2334 bags linseed K Devchand: 1280 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal

S S Pres Polk for New York: 341 bags flea seeds D Abraham; 400 bags tale powder D Abraham; 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 19 bales woollen rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) 539 bags gum N Muljee; 575 bags gum B Jaffer. 50 cases chutny F Nowroji; 133 bags gum S Khetsey; 32 bales cotton prints Thos Cook.

For Boston: 69 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Suez: 13 bales cotton white shirting A K H Vasee.

Alexandria: 15 bales cotton piece goods H Khiaram; 25 bales cotton cold piece goods Fred Shohet.

For Beyrouth: 30 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

For Marsin: 25 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

For Istanbul: 30 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Uhenfels Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 51 cases beer; 90 pcs empty steel drums; 3622 bales paper; 61 cases cutlery and hardware; 47 cases globes; 55 cases common spirits; 70 bales motor car wheels; 41 cases pocket lamp cases; 238 bales boards, 203 bdls iron chains; 46 cases batteries; 42 cases paraffin gas stoves; 218 bdls hurricane lanterns; 134 bdls sewing machines, 64 dms bleaching powder; cases printing ink; 50 cases shoes; 89 cases hard wall boards; 90 barrels wood room; 256 dms dry dyes, 113 cases padlocks; 50 cases wire nails; 96 cases bolts and nuts; 200 bdls copper sheets; 30 cases native shawls; 124 bdls lamp cheap tin iron; 44 cases unexposed film for cenemotograph; 41 cases unlighted photogr. films; 162 dms mercury atlas flag oil; 261 pcs bar iron; 249 pcs earthenware; 74 bdls plywood; 45 cases art silk and cotton mixed piece goods; 174 cases y m. circles.

From Bremen: 307 bags bolts and nuts; 192 pcs galv plates; 92 bdls iron tubes; 40 bales wall papers; 50 bags glauber salts; 50 bales news printing paper; 131 cases iron hinges; 47 cases rubber goods; 123 pcs galv. plain sheets; 575 cases beer; 550 bags tiles broken; 250 cases nails; 120 pcs black iron tubes 73 cases cycle tyres; 80 rings motor car covers; 25 bales cycle tubes; 600 bags glass bottles; 60 cases aluminium foils; 75 cases tartary; 179 cases amones; 36 cases centrifugal pump; 75 cases slate pencil; 203 bdls y. m. circles; 86 bdls. wrought iron tubes.

From Antwerp: 64 pcs structural material; 378 bdls iron pipes; 63 cases iron screws, 100 csks earth colours; 634 bales paper 419 reels steel hoops; 696 bags bolts and nuts; 35 pcs steel tyres 150 pcs steel poles; 257 bdls steel rods; 505 bdls steel bars; 73 bales cardboard 611 bdls . s. rounds; 300 pcs. asbestos cement flat sheets; 74 csks iron tube fittings; 60 bags zinc white; 320 pcs m. s. shaftings; 297 bdls m. s. angles; 57 bdls galvd plain steel sheets; 450 cases beer; 100 dms paint; 77 dms bleaching powder, 100 bags carraway seeds; 270 bdls steel tubes; 100 dms tanning material; 137 cases chains; 100 cases school slates; 109 cases chemical products; 225 barrels cement; 107 bales strawboards; 94 cases cooked hams in tins; 189 dms dyes paste; 295 bags sulphate of alumina; 130 bdls skimned milk; 80 bdls condensed milk; 150 csks indigo dry; 100 bags farina; 60 cases rubber tyres; 206 cases hoops; 126 cases brandy; 100 bags whitings; 615 pcs plates raw zinc 3000 bdls baling hoops; 115 cases elect wire and cables; 676 bags dutch crystal sugar; 29 cases machinery; 2709 dms dyes dry.

From Naples: 13617 baskets potatoes; 100 bags garlic.

From Portsaid: 370 bales cotton; 60 cases fruit juice; 55 bags pistachoes.

Foreign And Wall-Street Selling In Cotton

INCREASED HEDGING AS LOANS TERMS DISAPPOINTING

Operators Await Bureau Report

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

As anticipated, New York cotton prices registered a further decline as loan terms were considered disappointing. There was foreign and Wall-Street selling with increased hedges.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady on Tuesday but declined on liquidation, foreign selling and hedging which met fairly active trade demand apparently on orders for execution after the publication of loan terms. The market was evidently well evened up speculatively and trading quietened down awaiting a more thorough study of loan terms, but later prices declined further on increased hedging.

The following cable received by Reuter from London states. Details of the cotton loan are 9 cent basis for low middling which would be equivalent to 10 1/2 for middling. At present it is expected that most of the cotton will be thrown on open market with little being impounded in the loan. Brokers generally expect the market to ease to the loan level but well informed circles point out that this may prove in overglib assumption because first world commodity price level has risen by at least 10 per cent since similar 1935 loan arrangements. Second world allocation of consumption last season shows 3,200,000 bales increase, thirdly American cotton is already fully competitive with Indian and fourthly textile interests are likely to accumulate cotton in anticipation of a reduced crop next season.

The market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 8.26 and improved 2 points at 9.28 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined 13 points from the highest level and October was quoted 9.15 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 21 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 9.38c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 34 to 32 points. Spot cotton prices declined 35 points at 9.30c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 5.30. Although cotton loan was apparently bearish traders were very cautious pending consideration of details. Scattered realising met with trade calling and further investment buying of new crop. Prices advanced on Bombay buying but later declined on local liquidation, straddle selling and hedging on cotton loan terms being construed bearishly. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.53d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 4 points down. Uppers futures declined 8 to 9 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 27 points and Ashmouni futures lost 17 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.)	9.28—04
New York October lowest 2-23 p.m.)	9.15—17
Liverpool October highest	5.33—04
Liverpool October lowest	5.28—09

Messrs. Bishwambharial Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Think loan will arrest decline and owing restriction next year would buy new crops downward.

Loan about as expected expect little change but increased buying power later owing uncertainty ended.

Loan announcement consider bearish fear rush to sell medium and lower grades likely cause further drop future under 900 level.

Think loan terms unlikely arrest sagging tendency near future politics against markets generally.

Provided present prospects are maintained believe values will go lower as many farmers will prefer market their crops rather than take advantage loan later when larger proportion crop hedged loan likely assist stabilize values.

New York: Under loans subsidy plan cotton must be sold prior July 1st 1938 to secure three cents benefit 35 per cent bases production receives no subsidy aside from this portion it is to producers advantage sell even well under loan level expect further good decline.

Cotton analysis of loan terms indicate further sagging constructive for long terms.

Loan terms disappointing to some extent but rather recommend buying at this price level.

Cotton anticipate farmers will sell somewhat below nine cent rather than involve themselves in expenses and red tape incidental to loan.

Unless September estimate materially reduced cotton likely settle around 8.75 October meanwhile expect steady short covering help absorb tired liquidation and hedges trade indifferent believe loan arrangement likely harden basis middling 7/8 and better weaken lower grades.

Hedge selling principal feature there are indications of Wall Street selling small business in drygoods uncertainty as to effect of loan restricting demand.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 31

October	9.18—14
December	9.12—21
January	9.18—20
March	9.27—19
May	9.34—20
July	9.42—21
Middling Spot	9.38—14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 31

October	9.14—34
December	9.23—32
January	9.27—32
Middling Spot	9.30—35

NEW YORK

New York, Aug 31

11.00 A.M. RANGES—	
October	9.20/9.20
December	9.21/9.19
January	9.23/9.23
NOON CALL—	
October	9.19
December	9.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 31

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	50,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	7,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Aug 31

September	5.26—10
October	5.28—09
November	5.28—09
December	5.30—09
January	5.32—09
February	5.34—09
March	5.37—08
April	5.39—38
May	5.41—08
June	5.43—08
July	5.46—07
August	5.48—07
Middling Spot	5.53—07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	5.33
January	5.38

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 31

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
September	8.57
F G F SPOT	8.97

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 31

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.72
Fine (good staple)	4.87
Superfine (good staple))	5.02
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.75
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.90
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.05
BENGAL—	
Good	3.85
Fully Good	3.95
Fine	4.10

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 31

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 3/8
The Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	77/6 steady.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 31

SAKELS—	
November	15.91—27
January	15.96—27
ASHMOUNI—	
October	11.67—17
December	11.68—15
February	11.73—17
GIZA—	
November	14.00—20
January	14.13—16

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Declaration Of Interim Dividend

The local Branch of the National Bank of India Ltd. has received the following telegraphic advice:—

The Head Office at London have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 18 per cent per annum less income Tax payable on 23rd September.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 173 January 181 at cross rate 4.96 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 188 Liverpool May 1938 5.40 Rs. 47 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay N Y: Broach A/M 1938 188 New York May 9.34 Rs. 21 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 13/16

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 1st September 1937, tenders to the amount of £.35,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£.1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 7th September 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 1

Following a further decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 187/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 186/4 on increased long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 186/12. The undertone of the market was easy. Prices reached new low levels and the technical position is weak.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened three points down and later on was reported 4 points lower which influenced scattered selling in the local market and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 186. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	186 8 0
Oomra D/J	169 4 0
Bengal D/J	141 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M. G.—					
Broach No. 2	180	177	174	171	
Punjab-Ame.	194	191	188	185	
Surat	232	229	226	223	
Rajpipla	228	225	222	219	
Navsari	242	239	236	238	

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		206,505	308,848
Central India		338,845	291,231
Barsi and Nagar		174,497	176,300
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,682	41,660
Berar		579,602	344,040
Central Provinces		114,551	99,823
Total Oomras		1,515,682	1,261,902
Dholera	35	183,099	335,935
N.-W. Provinces		10,399	63,996
Rajputana		97,443	115,558
Sind-Punjab	392	354,809	473,626
Broach		343,200	413,597
Coompta & Dharwar		74,887	112,062
Westerns-Northerns		40,743	78,565
Cocoanada		155	201
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	50	22,333	20629
Persian		14	9
American		20,546	27,023
Egyptian and African	85	465,773	266,454
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		246	482
Total	582	3,129,329	3,170,039

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1.285	593,096	517,722
Japan and China	1,461	1,591,392	1,445,896
Coast Ports	500	42,522	30,211
Up-country by Rail		324,893	225,398
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,180	11,442
Total	3,246	2,553,083	2,230,669

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 1

Light rains in Eastern Belt and Oklahoma, light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Forecast entirely Belt partly cloudy.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Bengal Fine	152/54
Bengal F.G.	147/49
C. P. 1	174/76
C. P. 2	169/71
Arvi	169/71
Ellichpur	169/71
Berar	164/69
Khamgaon	164/69
Mulkapur	164/69
Khandesh	164/69
Jalna/Sailu	162/65
Burwah Sanavad	164/69
Mathia	139/44
Broach Fine	175/79
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	212/17
Surat	227/29
Navsari	237/39
Kampala	357/59

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 29/30th August	416
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,128,747
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,169,308
Decrease	40,561

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 31

Broach A/M 1938 opening 189 highest 190 1/2 lowest 188 3/4 closing 189 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 171 3/4 highest 172 1/4 lowest 171 3/4 closing 172

Bengal D/J opening 144 highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 closing 144 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 7 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 21 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 31-8-37	652000	402000
Receipts Yesterday 31-8-37	50000	23000
Exports to date 31-8-37	228000	195000
Stock at Ports 27-8-37	1405000	1276000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-8-37	805000	1139000
Stock at Liverpool 27-8-37	728000	746000
Visible Supply 27-8-37	3049000	3128000
Quantity in sight 27-8-37	748000	519000
Quantity out of sight 27-8-37	570000	622000

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug 31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 1

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2/d. to £6-19-11. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 132.62. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.96 13/16. London Spot silver prices advanced 3/8d. to 19 3/4d. and forward quotation was up by 1/4d. to 19 5/8d. India, speculators and Bears bought. Offerings were small and the market was steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed prices but there were no sellers. New York spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices advanced 30 to 65 points. The local market was firm but there was no business it being a Jain Holiday. The market will open after 6 p.m. and nominal quotations were as under:

GOLD	
Ready	Rs. 34 10 9
Bhadarva	Rs. 34 10 3
Aso	Rs. 34 8 9
SILVER	
Ready	Rs. 50 12 0
Bhadarva	Rs. 50 12 6
Aso	Rs. 50 14 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 31

September	44.40+30
December	44.50+50
March	44.85+65

LONDON SILVER

London, August 31

Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, August 31

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-11

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 1

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£55 7 6
Standard copper 3 months	£55 15 0
Electrolytic copper	£62 5 0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52 0 0
Tone: steady.	

Argentine Linseed

London, Aug 31

August	£13-2-6 Hull C.I.F.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 31

September	£13 3 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 31

October	99 7/8d.
December	99 3/4d.
March	96 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 31

September	dol. 1.03 7/8
December	dol 1.06 1/8
May	dol 1.09 1/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 1

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment September	Rs. 5 9 0
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 5 10 0
Shipment Jan March	Rs. 5 11 0
Kesar	Rs. 10 13 0
Saraya	Rs. 10 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 31

September	2.47+1
December	2.36 unchanged
March	2.31—3
May	2.32—3

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 31

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£13-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£15-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£15-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£14-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£14-5-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 31

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	40
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	42

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 31

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt September sellers	29
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	29

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 31

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers	5 15/16

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	35 8 0
Highest	35 9 0
Lowest	35 4 6
Closing	35 5 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	16 5 6
Highest	16 5 6
Lowest	16 2 6
Closing	16 4 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	33 14 0
Highest	33 15 0
Lowest	33 0 6
Closing	33 3 6
Castorseeds May	
Opening	34 3 0
Highest	34 3 6
Lowest	33 13 0
Closing	33 15 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 14 0
Highest	18 14 6
Lowest	18 11 3
Closing	18 13 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 1

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54	101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/2
per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/12
per cent 1943 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/6
5 per cent 1939/44	105/12
per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/1
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63	112
5 per cent 1945/55	120/6
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
per cent 1938 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
per cent 1954	131
per cent K P T 1956	131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/12 and closed at Rs. 97/11. Tone firm.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 1

B. C. RATES I T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling I I D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	267 3/4
Bank's buying T T	265 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling I T	992
Bank's selling T T	1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 5/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	80 7/8
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.96 13/16 31st ultimo.
Japan London	1/2 1/32 1st instant
Hongkong London	1/3 1/16 1st instant
Shanghai London	1/2 7/16 1st instant
Java London	8.98 1/4 1st instant
London Paris	132.82 31st ultimo
London Belgium	29.48 3/4 31st ultimo
London Switzerland	21.63 1/2 31st ultimo
London Berlin	12.36 1/4 31st ultimo
London Stockholm	19.39 5/8 31st ultimo
London New York	4.96 5/8 31st ultimo
London Amsterdam	9.00 7/16 31st ultimo
London Italy	94.41 31st ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.	
Gold	£7-0-1 30th ultimo
Gold	£6-19-11 31st ultimo
Silver London ready	19 3/8 30th ultimo
Silver London ready	19 3/4 31st ultimo
Silver London Forward	19 3/8 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward	19 5/8 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready	45 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready	45 31st ultimo
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 30th ultimo
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 31st ultimo
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 31st ultimo.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
MONEY:—	
Call 1/4 per cent	
3 Months 3/4 per cent.	
6 Months 1 per cent.	
Tone: Easy.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, August 31

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent

Fine Trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, August 31

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.96.62
Paris	132.82
Berlin	12.36 1/4
Madrid	75.50
Amsterdam	9.00 7/16
Brussels	29.48 3/4
Milan	94.41
Berne	21.63 1/2
Prague	142.31

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 1

Wheat	20,970 cwts.
Linseed	4,847 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	208 cwts.
Poppyseed	140 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,044 cwts.
Castorseed	660 cwts.
Rice	22,849 cwts.
Myrabollams	477 cwts.
Mowraseed	370 cwts.
Gram	1,638 cwts.
Joowar	3,016 cwts.
Maize	18 cwts.
Bajree	1,154 cwts.
Indian sugar	4,054 cwts.
Coal	2,010 tons.

LONDON METALS

London. Aug 31

Copper	£ 55 13 9
Lead	£ 21 12 6
Spelter	£ 23 1 3
Tin	£ 261 0 0

Steady Rise In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEELS IMPROVE ON MODERATE SUPPORT

Outside Support Negligible

BOMBAY, September 1.

Although there was no new development in foreign markets, the local market was very steady with active buying in Mill shares which imparted better feeling. The tone of the market was good but in view of approaching holidays we do not look for any important change in prices.

As anticipated cotton mill shares ruled firm with active professional buying and prices recorded steady rise. Bombay Dyeing shares were particularly strong and other mill shares also attracted moderate support. The market is inclined to count on serious developments in the Sino-Japanese situation and holders of mill shares are operating with full confidence.

The improvement in Mill shares also influenced some enquiry for Tata Steel shares which also firmed up. The monthly settlement being over there was more desire to buy and absence of sellers resulted in a steady tone.

Apparently the market is showing more strength but outside support is little and in the absence of speculative enthusiasm we do not look for any pronounced price movement.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 977 and advanced to Rs. 992. Century opened at Rs. 230 and after advancing to Rs. 235 closed at Rs. 233. Central India shares improved to Rs. 276 and Kohinoor looked up to Rs. 354. New Greats advanced to Rs. 254 and Simplex shares were in demand at Rs. 103. Swadeshi Mills also hardened to Rs. 282. Associated Cements fluctuated within a narrow range round Rs. 148-8.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,660 and after declining to Rs. 1,640, closed at Rs. 1,647. Tata Hydros were quiet at Rs. 165-10 and Powers were barely steady at Rs. 1,408. Trams improved to Rs. 133-2.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,535 and after advancing to Rs. 1,560 declined to Rs. 1,550. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 340-8. Bombay Steams improved to Rs. 242 and Bombay Burmas rallied to Rs. 723.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	310	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	992	8
100 CENTURY	233	2
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	276	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	190	0
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	115	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	9 9
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	150	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	205	10
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772	8
100 Indore	62	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	354	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	607	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	254	6
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	278	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73	12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	103	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	282	8
100 Swan (nil)	122	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,375	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	865	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1540	0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 6
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	148	8
INSURANCE		
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1040	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
20 Mercantile	53	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	0
200 Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	12
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad DID	102	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 5)	1647	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	130	15
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4) X.D R.D	230	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	165	10
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1407	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966	4
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mahdra Bhon	95	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 1

Bombay Dyeing (972/8) 977 991 987 993 991 992

Century (227/8) 230 235 232 233

Central India (268/12) 271 275 273 276

Kohinoor (348/12) 350 353 352 354

New Great (247/8) 247 255 252 254

Simplex (100) 100 103 102 103

Swadeshi (272/8) 273 283 282

Associated Cement (147/8) 148 149 148/8

Andhra (1650) 1660 1642 1640 1647

Tata Hydro (166/14) 167 165/10 165 165/10

Tata Power (1401/4) 1402 1408 1400 1407 1408

Tram Ord (130/15) 131/14 132/3 131/4 133/2

T Steel Defd (1535) 1535 1545 1542 1555 1552 1560 1551 1550

T Steel Ord (338/8) 340 342 341/8 340/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (169/4) 169/4 169/8

Bellapur (166/4) 168 169 167

B Steam (240) 237 233 243

B Burma (716/4) 721 725 723 724 723

500 Tapti Valley	772	8
MINGS		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) XD	11	10
2sh. Indian Copper	3	6
10 India Iron and Steel	50	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	65	4
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 38-4)	1550	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 38-4)	340	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	307	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	167	8
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	242	8
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	728	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	247	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	10
50 B. TELEPHONE	101	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs 3)	157	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740	0
30 PREMIER CON.	94	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	28	10
25 Tata Oil (nil)	26	14
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	310	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	82	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	695	0
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c Sholapur	83	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 31

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Com	10
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	73
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	166 3/4
Western Union Telg	46
Canadian Pacific Railway	11
New York Central Railway	35 3/4
Ludlum Steel	33
Republic Steel	35
United S Steel	108 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	55 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	61 3/4
General Motors	54 1/4
General Electric	52 1/2
Radio Corporation	12
Union Carbide	97 1/2
Plymouth Oil	25
Socony Oil	20 1/4
Celanese Corp	36
Chase Bank	51
National City Bank	46
Amerex	47 1/4
Graham Paige	3

Interest shifting to low priced shares. Turnover 500,000 shares.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 31

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£82
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£107 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£13 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£98
National Bank of India	£41
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

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Anand Bhuvan, Princess Street.
BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

THAKKUR'S KASTURI PILLS
Re 1/- 50 PILLS BOTTLE
BEST REMEDY FOR COLD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA & WEAKNESS.
The SIND AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
575, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1937

Speaker Allows, But Viceroy Overrules

Fate Of Satyamurti's Adjournment Motion

Tussle Over Federation Issue

'Detriment To Public Interests' Bogey Again!

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Mr. Satyamurthi's adjournment motion regarding Government of India's attitude as revealed in the answers of the Law Member yesterday not to give an undertaking that the Assembly will be consulted before the final decision is taken on the negotiations between the Government and the Princes was admitted by the president for discussion at 4 to-day.—United Press.

VICEROY DISALLOWS

(Later) The Governor-General has disallowed Mr. Satyamurthi's adjournment motion regarding federation on the ground it could not be moved without detriment to public interest —A. P.

GOVT. POLICY IN FRONTIER

Satyamurthy's Question Before Assembly

SIMLA, Sept 1.

Mr. Satyamurti has tabled the following question which will be answered on September 6:—

Will the Foreign Secretary state whether the Government of India are contemplating any change in their policy towards the tribes beyond the North West Frontier Province; the exact policy which the Government are now pursuing towards these Frontier tribes; and whether Government propose to consult non-official opinion in the Assembly and in the Frontier Province Legislature with a view to settling the question on a permanent basis, and, if not, why not? —A. P.

THREE GOVERNORS TO VISIT SIMLA

SIMLA, September 1.

Great significance is attached to the visit of three Provincial Governors to Simla in the immediate future.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, arrives on a brief farewell visit to the Viceroy at the week-end.

Sir Hyde-Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces, arrives early next week and it will be his first visit to Lord Lithgow.

Sir John Anderson, the Bengal Governor, arrives in the middle of September on a farewell visit.—United Press.

MAHSUDS DEPOSIT 200 RIFLES

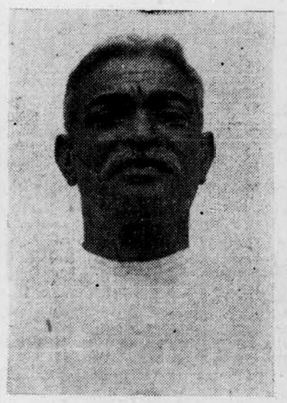
Tribes Offer Co-operation In Constructing Roads

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The latest advice from Waziristan indicates that, following the announcement of peace terms to the tribes, 200 rifles have been deposited by Mahsuds. Tribesmen are also offering co-operation in the construction of roads.

Government, it is understood, intend to give easy terms to the tribes. The terms of peace have not yet been announced to the Wazirs.—United Press.

VIJAYA GAVRI KANUGA, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.



DURBAR GOPALDAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE FOR THE ENSUING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

MURDULA BEN SARABAI G.O.C. OF LADY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ENSUING SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Hartal In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

About 2,000 vehicles in Karachi including hackney carriages, victorias, bullock donkey and camel carts are involved in a 'hartal' today as a protest against the introduction of Government Bill No. 5 in the Sind Assembly to-day, amending the Bombay District Police Act.

The vehicles were taken in a mile-long procession carrying Congress tri-colour flags and placards inscribed with the words "reject bill No. 5."

The demonstrators collected in front of the Assembly Chamber where lathi and armed police are guarding the precincts. Everything is peaceful.—A. P.

WHEN TWO FRONTIER CHIEFS FIGHT

Govt. Of India Adopts Neutral Attitude

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A report from the Frontier states that the Khan of Khar and the Khan of Nawalgai, two small feudal Rulers in Bajaur area, have been fighting between themselves. It appears the former attempted to take possession of the fort of Nawalgai, which has led to the fight.

Government have adopted an attitude of neutrality in this regard.—United Press.

It is understood that the Cochin Government will shortly depute their Press Superintendent to study the work of printing stamps carried on by the Travancore Government at Trivandrum with a view to implement the recommendation of the State Retrenchment Committee to print their stamps in India.

WORKERS' RECEPTION TO C. P. CABINET

NAGPUR: August 31.

Over 7,000 textile workers of Nagpur accorded an enthusiastic reception to the Hon. Dr. Khare Premier, the Hon. Mr. Shukla and the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Ministers of the Central Provinces, at a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Nagpur Textile Union.

THREE DEMANDS

Welcoming the Ministers Mr. R. S. Ruiker, General Secretary of the Union, enumerated the grievances of textile workers and urged the Ministers to persuade the employers to grant three demands forthwith, namely, the restoration of the wage-cuts effected in 1934, the recognition of the Union and non-victimisation of Union workers and the abolition of compulsory leave.

SYMPATHY FOR WORKERS

In replying the Hon. Dr. Khare said that the Congress Ministry's sympathies were entirely with the workers. The grievances would be enquired into and every possible effort would be made to implement the Congress Election Manifesto regarding improvement in the conditions of industrial workers.

The Hon Mr. Mehta, Minister of Industries, gave a similar assurance, urging the workers to give up drink habit which was responsible for wastage of a major portion of their wages.—United Press.

A London message says in the absence on a holiday of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Chamberlain, alterations and renovations are proceeding at their official residence, 10, Downing Street. They include building another main staircase, but the existing one, which ends in the first floor, is being retained in its present form in view of its intrinsic beauty.

DEMOCRATS ASKED TO MERGE INTO CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

A strong plea for immediate merging of the Bombay Democratic Party into the Congress Party has been made by "Maharashtra" in the course of an editorial published this morning

Paying tribute to the leadership of Mr B G Kher, the paper says that if Mr. N C Kelkar and the whole of the Democratic Party join hands with the Congress, the Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly will become so powerful that even the combined forces of all other parties will find themselves incapable of equalizing it.

Continuing the paper says that it is an open secret that there are a number of Democrats in this province who do not hesitate to express their differences with the Congress at times but their general attitude towards the Congress Ministry is one of sympathy and co-operation. "We strongly urge that similar attitude should be adopted in Bombay by the Democrats".

POPULAR LEADER ELEVATED TO BENCH

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 31.

For the first time a popular leader has been selected to the bench of the Hyderabad High Court in Mr. Ramchender Naik, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, who by a special firman of H. E. H. the Nizam has been appointed in the vacancy created in the High Court by the elevation of Nawab Mirzayar Jung Bahadur ex-Chief Justice to the Law Membership

Mr. Naik has always been a popular figure in the public movements of Hyderabad and had been the president of the first Hyderabad State Political Conference.

75 Lakhs Remission

Relief For Madras Agriculturists

BIG INCREASE IN GRANTS FOR NATION BUILDING DEPTS: COMPLETE PROHIBITION IN ENTIRE DISTRICT FROM OCT 1.

MADRAS, September 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras Government, who also holds the portfolio of Finance, presented the first Congress budget at the Assembly this morning at 11. The House was packed. There was tense expectation and pin drop silence. The following is the Madras budget in a glance:—

Revenue anticipated in 1937-38 Rs. 15,93,67,000, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 60,000. Allowance made for loss on account of land revenue concession Rs. 75,00,000.

The most noteworthy feature on the revenue side is the introduction of prohibition in one district (Salem) from October 1st, which involves a loss of Rs. 13,00,000 in Excise Revenue this year and Rs. 26,00,000 annually thereafter.

On the expenditure side provision has been made for new schemes costing ultimately Rs. 4,40,000 non-recurring spread over a few years, the amount provided this year on that account being Rs. 2,13,000 and 11,58,000 respectively.

The schemes generally have been selected so as to give preference to works such as water supply and drainage, works over buildings and roads.

Special reference may be made to the supply of butter milk to prisoners at annual cost of over three-quarters of a lakh and grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for hand-spinning movement.

Expenditure on almost all nation building services shows appreciable increase as compared with that incurred in 1936-37, the increase under irrigation being Rs. 5½ lakhs public health Rs. 9½ lakhs, agriculture Rs. 1 3/4 lakhs, veterinary Rs. 75,000, Co-operative credit Rs. 2 1/4 lakhs and Industries nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

30 LAKHS LOAN TO PEASANTS

Capital expenditure is estimated at nearly Rs. 1 3/4 crores of which about 1 1/2 crores is on remunerative irrigation and electric schemes. Rs. 30,00,000 have been provided for loans to cultivators for relief of indebtedness.

These disbursements are proposed to be financed from the opening balance of Rs. 1,29,56,000 and Open Market Loan of Rs. 1,50,00,000, the closing balance at the end of the year being estimated at Rs. 64,62,000 inclusive of the minimum deposit of Rs. 40,000,000 to be held in the Reserve Bank and Rs. 19,15,000 in treasuries.

Free balance at the end of the year is expected to stand at about Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs.

In concluding remarks, the Premier expressed his hope for the loyal and ungrudging support of all classes and communities in all endeavours the Government would have to make in the ensuing year to exploit new sources of revenue without adding to the burden of the poor and to reduce and restrict expenditure in various departments.—United Press.

SALARIES BILL PASSED

After the presentation of Budget by the Premier, the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of disqualification Bill was taken up for discussion. The Bill proposes to fix monthly salaries as follows:

Ministers.—Rs. 500 plus house rent and conveyance allowance of Rs. 250;

Parliamentary Secretaries.—Rs. 250 plus an allowance of Rs. 150,

Speaker.—Rs. 150;

Council President.—Rs. 250 plus house rent and allowance of Rs. 250, Deputy President—Rs. 150 and Members of the Legislatures Rs. 75 each and travelling and daily allowances according to Standing Rules subject to changes.

A provision in the Bill seeking to fix daily allowance at Rs. 2-8 was opposed by Mr. Sahajanand, depressed class leader. The Bill, however, was passed without a division being challenged.

The Speaker announced that, from to-morrow the House will meet at 10 in the morning. He was opposed by some members, but the Speaker took his stand on the ground that he had power to do so. —United Press.

MAKING TASK OF GANDHIJI EASIER

C. P. Explains Temple Entry Proclamation In Travancore

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

"The Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation has achieved a consolidation of the Hindu community and is bidding fair to achieve consolidation of the whole State" said Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, addressing a largely attended meeting at the Gokhale Hall this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. C R Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, on "The Temple Entry Proclamation and after".

Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer, who was given a very enthusiastic welcome, said that the genius of Hinduism for adaptability was the background of the proclamation, which not only threw the temples open to all classes of Hindus but abolished untouchability without a possibility of retracing.

Regarding the programme for the rest of India, Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer pointed out that till 1818 the British Government did exercise jurisdiction over temples. What was needed today for the resumption of that jurisdiction, thus making the task of men like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajogopalachari easier.

Mr C Rajagopalachari wholeheartedly paid a tribute to the Maharaja and the Maharani of Travancore and also to Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

I WANT THAT DIAMOND!
I THINK MAYBE I BROKE MY ANKLE WHEN I FELL--YOU'LL HAVE TO COME HERE TO GET THE DIAMOND---
8-3
AHA! - NOW I HAVE YOU!
EDGAR WALLACE
I WAS WAITING FOR THAT--- NOW IT'S MY TURN!
CRACK!
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
BUT WADE DUCKS UNDER THE SKI-POLE AND BRINGS UP HIS FIST----
LADY, I TELL YOU MY HANDS ARE TIRED!
YOU CAN PUT THEM DOWN, THEN-- INSPECTOR WADE WILL BE HERE SOON, ANYHOW!

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